POLITICAL EVENTS.

APRIL 1, 1825.

GREAT BRITAIN.

House of Lords.—On the 21st, 22d, and 23d, the Lords met, but no business worthy of record was transacted. On the 24th, Lord Suffield moved the first reading of his bill to declare it unlawful for persons to set in their grounds spring guns or any other instruments which are dangerous to life. The Earl of Donoughmore presented a petition, signed with 100,000 names of Catholics in Ireland, praying a consideration of their case. Lord Lansdown presented a petition in favour of the same measure from the Protestant nobility, landowners, bankers, merchants, and others of Dublin, in favour of the Catholics. Lord Gort presented one from the Lord Mayor and Corporation of Dublin against any concession to the Catholics. On the 28th, Lord Melville brought in a bill to regulate the mode of choosing juries in Scotland, and the Unlawful Societies Irish Bill was read a first time. March 2d, the various bills were forwarded a stage, but there was no debate of moment. On the 3d, several petitions were presented against the Unlawful Societies' bill, and the House divided upon hearing counsel on the bill, 23 for and 69 against, majority 46. The House then divided on the second reading, 146 for and 46 against, majority in its favour 102. On the 4th, Lord Suffield moved the second reading of the bill for rendering spring guns illegal. On the 7th, the Bishop of Exeter presented a petition from the clergy of his diocese against any concession to the Catholics, and in favour of the bill for suppressing their Association. A short debate took place on the Spring Guns bill, and the Unlawful Irish Societies bill. On the 8th, and 9th, and 10th, no transactions of interest occurred in the House. On the 11th Baring's and Green's divorce bills passed. On the 14th nothing of moment transpired. On the 15th a petition was presented from Cambridge against further concession to the Catholics. Lord Suffield introduced two new measures into his Spring Guns bill. The first of these substituted the protection of the law for that of gunpowder and shot, and make it larceny to steal vegetable productions in gardens. The second prohibited the use of spring guns and other engines destructive of human life, in any garden, nursery, or other cultivated ground. Both bills were read a first time, and the House went into a Committee on the original measure, in which the Earl of Liverpool moved that the operation of the bill be extended to walled gardens and all other places whatever, and to the abolition of man traps. The amendment was carried by a majority of 28 to 5, thus rendering the second measure unnecessary, the original one being made unlimited in its operations. On the 16th several forms were gone through, in transacting the business of the session; and the 17th was occupied in business of little general interest. On the 18th a number of appeals were heard, and petitions presented for and against the Catholic claims. On the 21st Lord Suffield withdrew his bill relative to Spring Guns, in consequence of the Lord Chancellor introducing one on the same subject at some future time. Lord Eldon then brought in a bill to make it larceny to steal fruit growing in a garden. On the 22d the Scotch Judicature bill was read a third time, and passed.

House of Commons.—On the 21st February several petitions were presented, and the House went into a Committee of Finance. The various items were voted for the navy estimates, which shewed an increase, as compared to the last, of 120,000*l*. The Unlawful Irish Societies bill was read a second time, when Lord Nugent divided the House on the question, that it be read that day six months. The motion was rejected on a division, by 253 to 107. On the 22d the House divided against the St. Catherine Docks bill on the motion of Mr. C. Calvert, 118 for the second reading, and 30 against it, majority 88. Mr. F. Palmer moved for leave to bring in a bill to empower magistrates at quarter sessions, to effect changes between counties of insulated parcels of land, for the more convenient administration of justice. Mr. Hume lost a resolution on the Unlawful Societies bill, 'that all persons now holding, or who might hold office under the Crown in Ireland, should take an oath that he did not belong to any society pronounced illegal by the Act.' On the 23d a conversation took place as to the right of Members voting upon private bills, in which they possessed an interest. Mr. Brougham agreed in the propriety of disallowing the votes of Members interested in private bills, but did not see how the House could stop there, nor where a limit could be fixed; and most of the Members agreed with him, it seeming better to leave the question to the sense of the

House. On the 24th, Col. Wodehouse moved for a committee to enquire into the propriety of changing the Norfolk assizes from Thetford to Norwich. On a division the motion was lost by a majority of 51 against it. Mr. Hume moved for the re-appointment of the Select Committee to examine the laws respecting the exportation of machinery. Mr. R. Martin obtained leave, by a majority of 41 to 29, to bring in a bill for the abolition of bear-baiting, and other cruel sports. (The hon. gentleman, from some misinformation, censured M. Majendie, the French surgeon, and one of the best, cleverest, and most scientific men of the age, for cruel experiments upon animals; though he could have had no object in view but the benefit of science in any dissections he undertook.) On the 25th a select committee was appointed to consider the value of the collection of MSS. from the East, and the Babylonian and Ninivean medals and antiquities left by Mr. Rich, with the view of purchasing them for the Museum. Sir C. Long also announced the gift of a library of 18,000 volumes on Italian history and topography, presented by Sir R. C. Hoare to the Museum. The Irish Unlawful Societies bill was read the third time. Ayes 226, noes 96, majority 130. On the 28th, after some preliminary business, the House resolved itself into a committee of ways and means. The Chancellor of the Exchequer then brought forward his budget for the year, and moved the repeal of certain duties. After going into the necessary detail, Mr. Robinson observed, that the result of the calculations which he had stated to the committee was, that there was a surplus from 1824 of 1,437,744*l.*; from 1825, of 443,528*l.*; from 1826, of 864,676*l.*; from 1827, of 1,254,676*l.* being a total of 4,000,624*l.* He had three objects in view in the application of our surplus revenue in those years. The first was to extend our commerce, by increasing the facility of consumption of foreign produce in this country; the next was, the carrying farther the attempts which had been made to exterminate that monstrous evil, smuggling; and the third was, the remission of a portion of direct taxes, provided he was not driven by that to an abandonment of the two other points, which he considered of much more importance to the general interests of the country than the partial remission of direct taxes.* The taxes he proposed to repeal amounted to 1,520,000*l.* That would cost us in 1826 and 1827 about 3,000,000*l.* In 1825, the loss would amount to 620,000*l.*; so that the total loss in the three years ending in 1827 would be about 3,620,000*l.* The surplus revenue out of which this was to be de-

* Hemp—Reduce to ½d. per lb. (half)	£100,000
Coffee—Half the duty of 1s. per lb.	150,000
Wine—French, from 11s. 5½d. per gallon to 6s. per ditto; Portugal, from 7s. 7d. per gallon to 4s. per ditto	230,000
British Spirits—From 10s. 6d. per gallon to 5s. from malt and 6s. from grain	750,000
Rum—From 10s. 6d. per gallon to 8s. per ditto	
Cyder—From 30s. per Hogshead to 15s. per ditto	15,000
Assessed Taxes	270,000
	£1,515,000

Four-wheel carriages, drawn by ponies	£ 857
Occasional waiters, &c.	1,343
Coachmakers' Licences	354
Carriages sold by auction, or on commission	3,391
Mules carrying ore, &c.	137
Persons quitting houses after the commencement of the year	5,000
Houses left in the care of a person	4,000
One additional window allowed where there is a cheese room or a dairy	1,000
Farm houses occupied by labourers	1,000
Husbandry servants occasionally employed as grooms	2,000
Farmers, letting husbandry horses to hire	4,000
Taxed carts	18,913
Houses and Windows.	
Whole of the duty on windows on houses not having more than Seven; Inhabited house duty on houses under 10*l.* rent	235,000
	£276,995

frayed, would amount in the same time to 4,000,000*l.*; so that there would be a balance of 400,000*l.* in the Exchequer to meet the drawback on the stock of wine in hand, or any defalcations of revenue which might unexpectedly arise. He now called upon the committee to support him in the plan which he had submitted to its consideration. Mr. H. Davis complained that the tobacco duties were not reduced. Mr. Ellice applauded the candour and good spirit of the Chancellor, but found fault with the neglect of West India interests, that rum was not reduced at the same rate as British spirits. Mr. T. Whitmore regretted that the equalization of the East India duties made no part of the plan of the Right Hon. Gentleman. The House then resumed. March 1st, Sir F. Burdett moved that the petition of the Roman Catholics of Ireland, praying to be relieved from all civil and religious disabilities, should be received. The petition was then read by the clerk, and the Hon. Baronet next went into the question. He said, that being a member of the Church of England, he was bound to remember that it taught him the charitable maxim to do unto others as he would wish them to do to him. He had to remember also what the Constitution taught him, that an equality of burdens being borne, involved the enjoyment of an equality of rights. If those alarms which had been expressed about the Pope were really felt, what a mass of inconsistency was it in Ministers to have done so much, even to the shedding of blood, in order to uphold the Papal authority, and that, too, at a time when the power of the Pope was literally overturned! What was it, after all, which the Catholics sought, and would obtain by this concession? A few most respectable Catholic gentlemen might obtain seats in the House of Commons—a few Catholic noblemen would be admitted to the House of Lords—and his Majesty would have the power of nominating Roman Catholics to a few places of trust. When he recollected that the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Robinson), who was now one of the heartiest friends of the measure, had originally been hostile to it, and upon as honourable principles as the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Peel) who was now opposed to it, but had changed his mind, he could not despair of some time seeing that Right Hon. Gentleman, too, advocate this great question. The people of Ireland were the most docile people in the world. Whatever also might be said of the priests, he could affirm that the effect of their conduct on the conduct of the people was extremely beneficial. The Hon. Bart. concluded by moving, "That the House do resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider the state of the laws respecting civil disabilities, so far as they affect the Roman Catholics, and how far it may be right to alter or modify the same." Mr. Croker seconded the motion. Mr. Canning supported it and said, "If my opinion and advice were asked, I should not think this the most favourable opportunity for bringing it before Parliament. Although, as I have observed, there are circumstances which make me consider this an unfavourable opportunity for bringing the subject forward, yet personally I am not sorry that it has been brought forward; because, having, on a recent occasion, lent my aid to a measure to suppress the excess of an irregular zeal, I am not sorry that I have now an opportunity of shewing that I was hostile to the zeal superinduced upon that question, but at the bottom that my feeling on the great measure was unaltered and unalterable. It has been admitted, that at no period was the feeling of religious zeal more paramount over every consideration of political ambition than it is now on the Continent. True. But what inference do I draw from this admission. Mankind are divided into two classes. They are distinguished by two lines of demarcation—one line is drawn between the Protestants and Catholics, and one line between British influence and foreign influence. What then do I say? Efface the line of separation which divides the Protestant and the Catholic, and strengthen the line which separates British and foreign influence. These are the principles, sir, upon which I have always advocated this question. With respect to the fears expressed, I declare, and pledge myself to it, in the face of the country, that I would go as far as any man to maintain the Protestant Establishment, as now constituted;—nay, I am ready to do more—I declare, that if my reason were convinced, that not to stand where we were was dangerous, and by proceeding further we risked the Church Establishment, interwoven as it was with our happy Constitution; I would stand where we are at all hazards, and oppose further concessions. But it is, sir, because my reason is not satisfied—because my judgment is not convinced that such would be the result of concession, that I wish to see the Constitution open its vest, and receive into its bosom all who live in its allegiance and support its government. These are my reasons for supporting the motion of the Hon. Baronet—not by any means considering myself bound to the course I shall pursue when the details are offered to the House, or pledged to sacri-

fice to the object of the measure any thing which in my conscience I may think, or in my judgment be persuaded to believe, was not only hostile, but dangerous to the Protestant Constitution." Mr. Wetherell and Mr. J. W. Bankes opposed the motion. Mr. Plunket, in advocating at great length the necessity of acceding to the motion of the Hon. Bart., was followed by Mr. Peel, in opposition thereto, on the ground that it was absolutely necessary to do so for the security of the Established Church. Mr. Brougham next addressed the House in favour of the motion, combating the arguments of Mr. Peel; and after a few words from Sir Charles Forbes and Mr. Pelham, Sir Francis Burdett rose to reply. The House then divided, when there appeared: for the motion, 247; against it, 234. Majority in favour of the motion 13. On the 2d no debate of importance took place. Leave was given to bring in a bill to amend the Small Debts Bill. On the 3d, Mr. Maberley moved the total repeal of the Assessed Taxes. Mr. Lester and Mr. Heathcote supported the motion. The Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed it. The House divided, 64 for, and 111 against the motion. On the 4th, Lord Palmerston proposed an increase of the land forces, 8923 men and 2000 officers; and moved that 86,893 men, exclusive of the regiments in India and the royal veteran battalions, should be granted for the ensuing year. After some discussion the resolution was carried. The Ordnance estimates were also voted. On the 7th, the Weights and Measures Bill was passed, and the Game Laws Bill read a second time; on which reading the House divided, 82 for, and 26 against the bill. On the army estimates being brought up, Mr. Hume moved as an amendment, "That it is not necessary in the time of profound peace, to raise an army of 86,000 men, besides artillery, militia, and volunteers." The motion was negatived, 102 being against Mr. Hume's motion, and 8 for it. On the 9th, the bills of several trading companies were read and debated. Mr. Peel moved for leave to bring in a bill to consolidate the laws relative to juries. On the 10th, Col. Davies moved for the appointment of a select committee to consider how far the present duties on foreign spirits might be lowered. The motion was opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and finally rejected. On the 11th, the House went into a committee of supply for paying army extraordinaries. Mr. Martin's Cruelty to Animals Bill was thrown out by a majority of 50 to 32. On the 14th, several private bills were advanced a stage. On the 15th, the report of the Thames Quay Bill was brought up, and carried by a majority of 85 to 45. The bill for the abolition of the assessed taxes remitted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was read a third time. On the 16th, several private bills were gone into, and petitions received. On the 17th, Mr. Calcraft called the attention of the House to the falsifying the Corn averages. Mr. Peel presented a petition from Oxford against Catholic Emancipation. On the House dividing upon the question of Borough Corporations, on the motion of Mr. Hume, it adjourned, 26 members only being present. On the 18th, the St. Andrew's Rates bill was read a second time. Some debate took place upon the Pasco Mining Bill. Petitions were presented from interested individuals against certain Joint-Stock Companies. Mr. P. Grenfell complained that nothing had been done yet respecting them, either restraining them or otherwise. Mr. Huskisson regretted the existence of so many companies, but could not see the means of applying a legal remedy to them. The House went into a Committee of Supply on the Irish Miscellaneous Service Money, when the various items were agreed to, after several divisions of the House by Mr. Hume. The Annual Duties Bill was read a third time, and passed.

From the regular returns it appears that the expense of the establishments for the prevention of Smuggling, costs 1,533,708*l.* 4s. 10d. and the produce of all the seizures 282,541*l.* 8s. 5¼d. So that the seizures are but little more than one-eighth of the expenses incurred in making them.

THE COLONIES.

The war in India has begun to put on an appearance of a protracted character, little contemplated by the wise council at Bengal or by Lord Amherst. Owing to the liberal government of the Marquis of Hastings, Indian Finance was never in so flourishing a state. In 1823, the revenue amounted to 22,213,623*l.*, whereas five years before it was only 18,375,000*l.* Lord Amherst, on whose shoulders the impolitic conduct of the late measures must rest, not possessing that experience or knowledge which his predecessor had, and being necessarily led himself by the council, does not really deserve all those censures which have been cast upon him. He looked to the Bengal council to assist, who knew more of the affairs of the East

than he himself did, and he has followed them to good purpose. The removal of Lord Hastings, whose high conduct they were unable to appreciate, seems rapidly leading the Indian empire into confusion. Restrictions and savings have produced a serious mutiny in the 47th Native regiment, at the moment it was ordered to march for service, and blood has been shed in consequence. The Burmese war, rashly undertaken and ill planned, shews no prospect of drawing towards a close. The brave troops employed against the enemy, whether British or Native, suffer dreadfully from sickness; and the system of government or rather of despotism pursued in the East, since Lord Hastings' removal, is doing every thing for his lordship's conduct which his best friends could desire in the way of contrast. Lord Amherst is now to be recalled. The truth is, a man of talent must be sent out who will act for himself, and suffer no trading council to dictate measures to him, or the safety of India will be seriously endangered. The last despatches from Rangoon, are dated the 11th of October, and come down to the 16th. It appears that on the morning of the 5th of that month, an attack was made upon the Burmese, after which the troops were compelled to retreat. They had advanced and driven the enemy before them, till night approaching, they fell in with a stockade, from which they met a powerful resistance, and the whole force sent on the service was compelled to fall back on the main body, leaving 21 killed and 74 wounded. Captain Allen and Lieutenant Bond, of the 34th light infantry, were among the slain. This position of the Burmese was called Keykloo. On the 8th of October, the troops marched against it again. On their march, they found the wounded that had been left on the former attack fastened to the trunks of trees on the road side, mangled and mutilated in every manner that savage cruelty could devise, and the feelings of the troops were, obviously, raised to a very high pitch of indignation at the sight—twenty-three bodies were counted. Five men were met with afterwards, treated in the same manner. The enemy had abandoned his works, and the troops burned the stockades, and returned without meeting a foe. Some stockades having been erected upon the Lyng river, General Campbell detached a force against them, of which the following is part of the official account. The attack took place on the 8th and 9th of October, and was accomplished without loss of lives, only three private soldiers being wounded. Major Evans commanding the detachment, thus writes:

"On the morning of the 5th inst. I embarked with 800 men of his Majesty's 38th Regiment, 100 rank and file of the 18th Madras Native Infantry, and a detachment of Bengal Artillery, under Captain Timbrel, on board a squadron of gun-boats, flotilla, &c. under the command of Captain Chadds of H.M.S. Arachne, and the first day's tide carried us as high as Pagoda Point, above Kemmendine, at the junction of the Lyng and Paulang Rivers. Having been joined by the armed transport Flotilla, at 2 P. M. next day the squadron proceeded up the Lyng River with a flowing tide. Bodies of the enemy were seen moving up the right bank of the river, and numerous war boats hovered in our front and kept up a continued but distant fire from cannon with which they were all provided. After the flotilla anchored, the light boats in advance under Lieutenant Kellet of his Majesty's ship Arachne, pursued the enemy's war boats, and having closed with one carrying a gun and full complement of men, boarded and took her in the handsomest style, the Burmese jumping overboard to save themselves. On the 7th, after proceeding about four miles, I observed two stockades, which were taken possession of without loss, and we reached with this tide within a short distance of the large works and fortified village of Thantabain, having in the course of the day destroyed seven of the newly constructed war boats. On reconnoitring the village of Thantabain, I found it was defended by three long breastworks, with a very extensive stockade, constructed of large teak beams, and fourteen large war boats, each mounting a gun, were anchored so as to defend the approach to it. Having consulted Captain Chadds, we advanced to the assault, the steamboat with the Satellite and Bomb Ketch in tow, and the troops in their boats ready to land when ordered. In passing the breastworks we received a smart running fire from jinjals and musketry, which was returned with showers of grape from the Satellite, and observing the enemy evidently in confusion, I directed the troops and scaling ladders to be immediately landed, and in a few minutes every work about the place was in our possession. During this night some fire rafts, of a most formidable appearance, were floated down the river, but very fortunately passed without touching any of the vessels. At six o'clock next morning, we again moved with the tide, and in passing a narrow neck of land, at the junction of two rivers, were received with a brisk discharge of musketry from a long line of breastworks, and a cannonade from a very large stockade on our right. The fire of the latter was soon silenced by the well pointed guns of the Satellite. The troops and pioneers were ordered then to land, and this formidable stockade was carried by assault, without a struggle. It is, without exception, the strongest work of the kind I have ever seen; the length of the front and rear faces is 200 yards, and that of the side faces 150. It is built of solid timber, fifteen feet high, with a platform inside all round, five feet broad, and eight feet from the ground; upon this platform were a number of wooden guns, and of single and double wooden headed shot, and many jinjals; and below we found seven pieces of iron and brass ordnance. In front the stockade is strengthened by breastworks and regular demi-

lunes, and would contain with ease above 2,000 men. In the centre of this strong hold, we found the magnificent Bungalow of the Khee Woongee, who, I presume, fled early in the day, although we found the house perforated by balls in many places, and the rooms much stained with blood. I cannot doubt but the enemy's loss must have been severe, but we only found seventeen dead bodies, which they had not time to carry off. The advanced boats having pushed up the river some miles without seeing any other works, I considered the objects you had in view fully accomplished, and we accordingly began to move back to Rangoon. Had not the most marked respect for the British arms been shewn during our whole progress up the river, I should have regretted that the enemy afforded me no opportunity of bringing my troops into regular contact with them; but the reduction of the most formidable stockades I have ever seen, fully garrisoned by men, as far as I could see all armed with muskets, and animated by the presence of two Ministers of State, Khee Woongee and Sykin Woongee, sufficiently denotes the terror we inspired."

After all this, it appears that no effect has been produced which is any thing like decisive of the war. The Burmese may protract the contest as long as they please. It was expected that Sir Arch. Campbell would be enabled to advance against Ummerapoora, the capital of Ava, by the end of November; and should he succeed in his attempt on that place, it is supposed that the Burmese may be awed by it into submission. The force collected by the Burmese between Rangoon and Ummerapoora was estimated at 100,000 men, under the command of the Prince of Surrawaddy, the King of Ava's brother. The reports of a revolution in Ava are not confirmed. Mr. Gouger, who was taken prisoner some time ago by the Burmese, remained in their custody, but had not suffered any further molestation. A number of fire-rafts, filled with various combustibles, which had been constructed by the Burmese for the purpose of floating down the Irrawaddy, and impeding the progress of the transports, had been destroyed.

FOREIGN STATES.

The proceedings in the French Chamber of Deputies have neither been very interesting nor contributed to the credit of the ministry. The infamous law respecting sacrilege has passed the Chamber of Peers by a majority of four, which four were themselves ministers. The clergy, to support the necessity of the measure, have got up the following tale, which they state filled the inhabitants of Cateau with consternation. "A clergyman returning in procession, after carrying the viaticum to a sick person in the suburb, a man rushed out of a public-house and fell on the ecclesiastic to strike him: but the crowd instantly seized him, and but for the intervention of the local authorities, who immediately put him in prison, he would infallibly have been the victim of his abominable action. He could not touch the sacred vessel, which the clergyman carried wrapped up in a veil, but he threw down the lid of it, surmounted by a cross, which was broken!"—The measure of indemnity to the emigrants has been warmly opposed. General Foy insisted that they had neither the plea of force nor right in their favour; and their emigration was a criminal abandonment of their country to invite foreign invasion. The constant burthens heaping upon the finances would place France in a neutral state as to its foreign relations. Prince Metternich had arrived at Paris, it was reported to demand the money left by Napoleon to his son, though some asserted it was to get the censorship on the press re-established. It appears that the national clergy insist upon the king's taking the ancient oath at his coronation, which oath militates against the Charter. French accounts state that a proposal had been made by Spain to borrow 500,000,000 francs, but that the proposal had been rejected.

The Pacha of Egypt is making preparations for the next campaign against the Greeks; but it was believed at Alexandria that he had other views than the subjugation of that brave people. The commerce of Egypt was rising to a degree of splendour which astonished all the Europeans resident in that country; and the Government of the Pacha was spoken of with the same respect as the most enlightened of those of Europe.

According to letters from Odessa of the 8th ult. Omer, the Turkish Pacha, had at last openly joined the Greeks, and had placed the town of Prevesa in their hands, as a pledge of his sincerity.

The election to the Presidency of the United States is at last decided in favour of Mr. Adams. The numbers at the close of the proceedings stood as follows:—For Mr. Adams, 13; General Jackson, 7; Mr. Crawford, 4.—Previous advices stated that Mr. Clay (a candidate for the office of President) and his friends had gone over to the party of Mr. Adams.—General La Fayette had remitted a sum of money, 2000 dollars, to England, for the relief of the proscribed Frenchmen residing in England.

Bolivar has obtained a great victory over the Spaniards at Guamanguilla, and achieved the complete destruction of the Spanish force in Peru.

MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA.

The opera season has commenced at a very late period, under circumstances so adverse and depressing, that few men in the situation of Mr. Ebers, the lessee of the King's Theatre, would probably have had the courage and spirit to venture upon an undertaking which, at the best, is not likely to be lucrative, and which, without a correspondingly liberal patronage and protection from the nobility and the public altogether, must be attended with great loss.

The grand Rossinian season of last year, under Signor Benelli's management, ended woefully. Wasteful and unnecessary engagements—*five* prime Donne for instance!—absorbed the receipts; many of the vocal and instrumental performers were left with their claims unsettled; the *gran' macstro*, after a rich harvest of six or seven months, during which he did nothing for the theatre except lending his person now and then for exhibition in the orchestra, and amusing the public with the promise of *Ugo re d' Italia*, took his departure; and the *impressario nell' angustie*, Signor Benelli, saw good reason to follow the example, leaving the unfortunate concern more than ever involved.

Thus, not only the Lord Chancellor had more than his accustomed portion of the old standing dish, but the Lord Chief Justice, too, was allowed to partake of the operatic fare; for Monsieur Vestris had no notion of doing *pas seuls* and *pirouettes* for a mere nothing; Signor Garcia thought it more than cruel to have sung "Cruda sorte" at half-price: Signor Curioni, also, remembering his part in the Donna del Lago, sang to the tune

E poi rapirmi, o barbaro!
Lo patto che ho con *te*;

others followed in the same *touching* strain, and Mr. Ebers had "to pay the pipers."

Amidst these and other operatic vexations, arrangements for a new season were little to be thought of. At last, however, difficulties were somewhat smoothed by persevering exertions, dissonances gradually resolved themselves, a company was mustered from resources within reach, and the opening of the King's Theatre with *Il Don Giovanni* announced for a certain day.

Alas! more serious troubles were yet in store for the manager. The building, long before under silent suspicion, was publicly and professionally declared to be unsound; and there was a chance, if we had gone to see the promised Don Giovanni, that while the rake was precipitated into the pit of everlasting torment, the spectators above might have shared a fate somewhat similar. The gallery had sunk a matter of nine inches, and the northern wall of the theatre had fearfully yielded to the pressure. The public authorities interfered, the opening was deferred, immediate and effective repairs were begun, and as these will not be completed before Easter, Mr. Ebers, undismayed by the accumulation of untoward circumstances and expense, temporarily engaged and fitted up the little theatre in the Haymarket.

Tantæ molis erat canoram condere gentem!

Thus has Mr. Ebers strained every nerve; done, as the French would say, the impossible, to rescue from failure a metropolitan entertainment of the highest order, long a matter of absolute necessity to the higher ranks, and of late years an equally indispensable source of amusement and instruction to the growing mass of the musical public. If ever encouragement was deserved—was almost a matter of duty with those that can so well dispense it, it is in the present case; and we must qualify the opinion we entertain of British liberality, if the support Mr. E. meets with shall not be commensurate with such exertions and sacrifices.

Thanks to the musical resources in a great measure within ourselves, this claim for support is not an appeal *in forma pauperis*. The orchestra engaged is better than the band of last year; (Mackintosh happily again the bassoon) the musical management of the theatre is consigned to Mr. Ayrton, a gentleman whose qualifications have stood the test of one of the most brilliant former seasons; and the following names of singers enlisted on the spot, leave no apprehension of the performances being unworthy of the musical taste of the capital. We have Madame Ronzi di Begnis, Madame Vestris, and Madame Caradori; Signors Garcia and Begrez are the tenors for the present, and for the basso and buffo parts the disposeable force consists thus far in Signors Di Begnis, Porto, and Remorini. Additional engagements, Madame Pasta among others, are said to be in progress. The ballet as yet is less complete, the principals being Charles Vestris and Le Blond, Mademoiselle Aumer and Madame Ronzi Vestris, the latter a saltatorian gem of inappreciable value.

With this company the season began on the 5th of March, in the small theatre, fitted up and decorated with tasteful neatness. The opera was "Le Nozze di Fi-

garo," a sort of *cheval de bataille*,—and happily so,—always ready for saddle on emergencies. As the parts were allotted to their usual representatives on former occasions, which received our comments more than once, it is unnecessary to speak of them again. The ladies seemed not to be in prime voice: Madame Ronzi di Begnis as the Countess, and Caradori as Cherubino, evidently laboured under the effects of cold. Madame Vestris played Susanna. The ballet was the everlasting, but ever attractive "L'Offrande aux Graces;" and here the diminutive size of the house was much felt, the fair heels were often in each other's way, and the figures and groupings compressed to close quarters.

On Tuesday the 8th, Rossini's "Barbiere di Siviglia" was performed, also with the usual cast of characters, excepting that of Figaro: the Count by Monsieur Begrez, Don Basilio by Signor Porto, Don Bartolo by Signor Di Begnis. The latter acted and sang the part admirably, and Porto exhibited a considerable vein of quaint humour, and made the most ugly comical faces imaginable. Madame Vestris as Rosina, and Begrez as the Count, may be classed together, very fair when better cannot be had. But the novelty of the day was Signor Remorini, his first appearance in the arduous character of the busy Barber. This gentleman's performance in the "Turco in Italia," and in "Semiramide," the only operas in which he played last season, had raised with us great expectations, which were certainly not realized. But we must see more of him before we lessen the high opinion with which he had before impressed us. We are convinced Signor Remorini was not in perfect health when he played Figaro. His voice had not its full strength in the lower scale, and in the higher notes it was absolutely ineffective. The difficult song which introduces him to the audience, transposed, we believe, a tone lower, made no great impression; the duett with the Count, likewise, was not remarkable for efficiency; and in the concerted pieces the part of Figaro, so essential in the score, broke occasionally, only, upon our hearing. This want of effect, we repeat, must surely have been owing to indisposition, perhaps also to the nature of the house, which is too contracted for the propagation and proper vibration of musical sound; but we must at the same time add, that Signor Remorini appeared to us not to be sufficiently perfect in his part. With the acting, barring the last-mentioned objection, we have no fault to find. His Figaro was not absolutely the *beau ideal* of the character, but there was sufficient comic humour and vivacity to carry the part through with effect, and to gain the approbation of the audience.

Since writing the above, "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" has been repeated, with Signor Garcia as Count Almaviva. Remorini's Figaro, although not quite what, in our sanguine expectations, we could have wished, was infinitely better, and gave general satisfaction. His voice was still inefficient in the higher notes of the bass scale. This and a similar want of effectiveness in others, we now are convinced, must in a great degree be attributed to the contracted dimensions, as well as to the structure of the house. There is decidedly a want of vibration; the music is quite another thing in the legitimate abode of our Italian opera. But in the acting, the Barbiere proved a rich treat. Madame Vestris, in spite of a cold, and more particularly, the male performers, Signors Garcia, Di Begnis, Porto, and Remorini, entered heartily into the comic humour which pervades this charming opera, and often were rewarded by a hearty laugh from the audience. Garcia also sang finely, in his way; that is to say, he overloaded the melodies with graceful embellishments and musical arabesques of every kind. He thus contrived to disfigure the beautiful opening air, "Ecco ridente il Cielo," one of the most chaste and perfect songs Rossini has written, and the vein of writing which he seems to have lost.

A Miss Willis performed the unimportant part of Berta, in a way which made us regret even Graziani. The choruses were bad and vulgar.

A new ballet, "La Coquette Soumise," has been brought out, but we have not seen it yet. A new opera by Generali, "L'Adelina," was also ready for representation, but has been postponed on account of Madame Di Begnis's indisposition.

THE DRAMA.

We have often, of late, been obliged to deplore the sterility of the theatres in matters for criticism; but our young remembrance cannot recall a month to parallel the last in utter barrenness. One little farce, entitled "Change Partners," is the solitary novelty of four weeks;—and this is already forgotten. The main incident, which supposes two young people to fall in love with each other's epis-

tolary style, is too decidedly impossible even for farce; and notwithstanding some graceful pleasantry, the trifle did not obtain a very brilliant career. In one respect, however, its production is worth recording; for it is said to proceed from the pen of Mrs. Orger; and, although not calculated for great success, is agreeable as a proof of the intelligence of an excellent actress and a charming woman.

In this interval—this pause of dramatic fate—we will take the opportunity of saying a word or two on the unprecedented absence of intellectual power from the theatres. The subject has been often discussed; but there is one view of it which we deem worthy of more distinct notice than it has yet received. It may be true that the spirit of the age does not incline to the drama; that its poetry tends rather to the contemplative and reflective, than to vivid impersonations of character and passion; and that a stately egotism is one of its predominant features. When, however, we think not only of the great names which our literature may boast, but on the number of active, intelligent, and ambitious minds which have expanded at the impulse given of late years to feeling and thought, we cannot entirely refer the inanity of the modern drama to this inherent cause. There is, we think, an incidental circumstance which discourages able writers from transmitting plays to the theatres, or which prevents the appearance of their dramas even when accepted by the manager. We allude to the new position which the principal actors have assumed in relation to authors and their works. The profession of an actor has greatly increased in respectability in our own times; its members have frequently the benefit of classical accomplishments and independent tastes; and their emoluments have been augmented in proportion to their moral and intellectual claims to esteem. This is, in many respects, well; but the state of things which has exalted the actor, has, almost in the same degree, depressed the author. In former times, a favourite actor thought it his duty to study the character allotted to him, without exerting his own critical tastes on the conception, or insisting that his part should be written up to the height of his real or imagined capacities. It is impossible to blame our more highly cultivated artists for asserting the principles of composition which they deem essential to success; or for insisting on a monopoly of eloquence and passion, if they have power to make good their claim. To quarrel with such an employment of strength, where it exists, is to quarrel with human nature; but the effect is unfortunate to the poet. He becomes, not subjected to the caprice or the wisdom of one performer, but perplexed by the opposing notions and wishes of all who are able really to assist him. He is like a professor of chess, who should find, when he came to the board, that his king, his queen, bishops, and all his men, had wills of their own, and opinions which they were able to assert on the relative stations they ought to occupy. What would avail his skill in such a case? Must the poet write with the performers in his eye; calculating exactly, not their powers, but their own sense of them; and dividing his speeches and effects according to his best estimate of the scale of salaries? What a humiliating office, even if success were certain! It is surely hard enough to conceive a noble and definite outline; to develope character and passion in the narrow bounds of five acts; to relieve the pathos and chasten the agony by imaginative and fanciful allusions without breaking their course; and to conduct the whole to a close upon which the mind may rest pensively satisfied. But if, in addition to this task, the poet is compelled to adapt and mould his conceptions to the ever-shifting circumstances of the green room; if, instead of bringing out the image of his own mind, he is to write up or write down a part; if he is to set down a long declamation here, contrive an effect there, arrange a transition in one place, and insert a burst of passion in another, how can he do justice to the burning suggestions of his genius? A man can hardly write *from* nature, and *for* particular actors; the ends rarely meet. But suppose by some curious felicity he has succeeded; suppose he has charmed his hero without disgusting all the other persons of his drama; suppose all his parts are good enough, and none too good—the slightest accident—a cold, a hoarseness, a provincial engagement, a dispute with the manager, makes the whole machinery useless, and lays the fated tragedy on the shelf. And, then, at the other house the piece has not the slightest chance; for it is not adapted to the company, or to the principal, or only tragedian. What matters it that the play is written for all time, if it is not suited to the establishment? What are the earnestness, the force, the intensity of a poet's thoughts, compared to the energies and tastes of a favourite performer? No more, in theatrical estimation, than the slender reward of the dramatist is to the great professional income of the actor. We do not grudge to the latter his gains;

we sympathise in the applause which he elicits; we rejoice in the endowments which grace, and in the virtues which exalt him; we feel that his present success should be the more splendid because it is so soon to pass away; but we cannot suppress a wish that his potent art were rather the poet's servant than his master.

The merits of particular actors, while giving them a preponderance over authors, have been prejudicial to their own art. They have induced the public to look to the personal qualities of the individual, rather than to the triumphs of science and skill. A performer now will not strive to vanquish the obstacles of nature, and to throw himself, as an intellectual ventriloquist, into diversified characters, but does just that which suits his own temperament, and produces most applause with least labour. We go to admire his energy, his declamation, his hysteric laughter, his bitter sarcasm *in* a particular part, not to see the part done to the life. He subjects his art to himself, not himself to his art. The physical, therefore, and the merely energetic, instead of the characteristic and the complete, are expected on the scene. As soon as an actress becomes perfect in youthful parts, we find out that she is too old to play them. On the same principle, we do not expect a tragic actor to put himself out of his way for our pleasure—to play a middle-aged hero, when his line is that of the youthful lover's—or to abate an ace of his dignity. He is only required to be himself in a stately masquerade. Not such was Garrick, whose astonishing versatility, perhaps, was as much attributable to the just expectations of the town as to the aptitude of his powers. Not such was Henderson, who seems to have attained his varied excellence, in no small measure, by patient and enthusiastic study,—who was Falstaff, Hamlet, Horatius, Comus, Benedict—not merely playing tragedy, comedy, and farce, but personating all ages, all conditions, all varieties of humanity—disdaining nothing as too mean, and shrinking from nothing as too vast and terrific, which had its root in nature. Not such was Smith, "gentleman Smith," who was one night Charles Surface, and the next Macbeth or Richard. Not such even was John Kemble, whose physical power and weakness might alike seem to limit his range; for he did not scruple to attempt Valentine, Young Mirabel, and other comic parts, nor disdain to play Bassanio, Sciolto, and Cromwell, that he might contribute to the perfection of the representations in which he assisted. Many parts have he and Mrs. Siddons accepted without a murmur, in which they felt they could produce no effect but that which they contributed by their own grace and majesty. We should like to see what any high, nay, what any second-rate tragedian would say, in these times, if he were cast for Percy in the Castle Spectre;—and yet Mr. Kemble played this part "for the good of the concern," though the only point consisted in falling from a window flat on a sopha! That fall did not injure the rigid sublimity of his Cato or render the patrician scorn of his Coriolanus less withering. It is weakness, not strength, which induces an artist to be afraid of lowering himself by playing an inferior part, or one out of his favourite line; for that which is truly excellent will always vindicate itself as soon as it appears. We do not mean that a man of sense and spirit ought to submit to the caprice of every author or of every manager, who may desire him to play the fool for their benefit; nor do we think any individual is to be blamed; but we contend that the present system, by which authors are compelled to write for actors, instead of actors being expected to study how they may impersonate the conceptions of authors, is equally calculated to crush dramatic composition, and to destroy the art of acting.

This evil has been much increased by the practice of engaging actors for a few nights, instead of by the season. An immediate advantage is thus, perhaps, gained both by the actor and the manager; for the first obtains much money in little time, and hastens to fill his pockets and vulgarise his style in the country; and the last makes a show of possessing a great source of attraction, and pays, on the whole, less money; but the permanent interests of the drama suffer. There is no concert, no feeling of unity maintained in the theatre. The great performer is *in* the company, but not *of* it, and the others surround him at humble distance. The limitations of his engagement, and its extravagant terms, if his performances are multiplied, increase the chances against authors, and render their case almost hopeless. Can we, therefore, wonder if, at present, men of real power stand aloof from a scene attended at the best with vexation and risk, and leave such things as we could name to the boisterous applause of a first night, and to neglect for ever after?

We are not ourselves dramatic authors, nor ever shall be; nor do we found our remarks on particular instances; but we speak from observation, prompted by an earnest regard for the interests of the drama in England. Perhaps at no very

distant period a remedy may be found worse than the disease;—in the total absence of talent from the boards. One after another of our favourites has departed, and no one, literally *no one*, has appeared for years who has even given promise of the very first-rate excellence. We have still a few admirable tragedians in their several walks; and we hope they may long continue with us; for we would rather submit to despotism from them, than enjoy freedom under those who, at present, seem destined to succeed them!

FINE ARTS.

The Diorama.—This delightful place of illusion, after having been closed for a few weeks, has just reopened with a new view of the Ruins of Holyrood Chapel by Moonlight;—that of Chatres Cathedral still remaining. We believe we must at last concede (and we can afford to do it without much reluctance) that the French nation has for once surpassed the English in the effect it has produced by a particular class of works of art. We must, however, limit our admission to *effect* merely: for as to either conception or execution—in short, as to *talent*—we cannot allow that the pictures exhibited at this place by Messrs. Daguerre and Bouton are in any degree superior to many of a similar kind that had previously been exhibited by English artists. In fact, the peculiar merits of the works hitherto presented to the public at the Diorama, have consisted in that which, strictly speaking, excludes them from ranking as regular works of Fine Art. They owe their singular truth of effect to their want of good faith, if we may so express ourselves. They are not exactly what they seem to be. In short, they are not *pictures*, in the usual and well-understood sense of that word, but are more in the nature of *scenes on the stage*; which latter do not pretend to confine themselves within any particular limit as to their mode of execution, but confessedly avail themselves of all "appliances and means" that can in any way further their acknowledged end, of mere popular effect. As skilful adaptations of means to an end, these scenes of the Diorama are perfect; but as evidences of natural talent, or even of acquired power of hand and execution, they are certainly not superior to some of the scenes that we are accustomed to meet with in a well-got-up stage representation at our principal theatres; and to many of those executed by an artist in this line who has only made himself generally known among us during the last three or four years, they are certainly inferior: we allude to Mr. Stanfield, of Drury-lane Theatre, some of whose scenes have unquestionably carried this class of art nearer to perfection than it had ever before reached, and as near as it ever need, or perhaps ever can reach, with reference to its express objects.

This new scene at the Diorama, representing the Ruins of Holyrood Chapel by Moonlight, though certainly not so attractive as that of the Valley of Sarnen, is perhaps upon the whole the most completely effective of any that we have been presented with—the most judiciously arranged with a view to the capabilities of the plan on which it is constructed, and the most skilfully managed in its various details. Before referring more particularly to those details, it is proper to mention, that, in conformity with what we have said as to the want of good faith in these scenes, it does not represent the scene as it really is, or as it ever was perhaps, but merely in that aspect which seems best suited to the artist's views of "picturesque effect:"—"in order to give a more *picturesque* effect to the picture, the artist has represented it in its unrepaired state." (*Description of the picture.*) Now we really do consider this as a very objectionable sacrifice of truth: for not only is there nothing whatever to assure us that any good has been gained by the alteration, but those who have never seen the spot itself are left at a complete uncertainty as to whether the representation is in fact any thing more than a fancy piece—a "composition from Nature," as the artists say.

We have thought it necessary to say thus much in regard to the principle on which these pictures, and particularly the one more immediately before us, are painted. And having said it, we are the more ready and anxious to do justice to their extreme beauty and effectiveness as substantive works. This new one, of Holyrood Chapel, is, as we have said, the very best that has yet been offered to the public, both as to the excellent management of the lights and shadows, and as to the general unity and truth of effect. The principal point of the view consists of the great window by which the chapel was lighted; behind which the moon rises, and through the ruined tracery of which it casts its pale light upon the inter-

nal walls and upon the tombs within the inclosure. This light is finely broken by the remains of two ruined pillars, which rise in the midst of the scene; and it is ingeniously contrasted, in the right corner of the inclosure, by that of a lamp which is burning on a monument, before which a female is standing, whose heavy shadow falls with great effect on the pillar behind. The extreme left consists of the walls of the chapel; while the right presents an open colonnade, through which are seen other parts of the building, all wrapt in the same "dim religious light" which beautifies the rest of the scene. Above all is the open sky gemmed with stars. It may serve to illustrate what we have said as to the mere *skill* displayed in these views, in distinction from *talent*, that the stars which appear in the sky of this picture are without exception the most perfectly illusory part of it; and yet it is evident that they are nothing more than holes pierced in the material on the surface of which we look, and which admit the rays of light through them. But it would be a very false as well as foolish criticism, which should object to this, when it is quite certain that the desired effect could not have been produced so well in any other way.

There is, however, one very obvious fault in this picture; though we have little doubt that it is an advised one, and one which, perhaps, could not have been got rid of without injuring the general effect of the scene of which it forms a part. We allude to the mode in which the moon is depicted. It is represented as throwing upon the scene on which it looks, at least as clear and bright a light as the moon ever *does* throw, even in its brightest aspect; and yet it is itself completely dim—as if seen, not only through a misty atmosphere, but through thin intervening clouds. Its appearance is perfectly natural; but then, supposing it to have possessed that appearance at the time of depicting the scene, the scene itself is *not* natural. In fact, the moon of the picture, and the moonlight, are not consistent with each other.

Having thus, somewhat too scrupulously perhaps, satisfied our critical consciences in regard to the pretensions of these scenes, as works of fine art, we can safely recommend them to our readers as most delightful objects to look upon, and as producing, to the mere uncritical spectator, general impressions and sentiments little different from those arising from the actual scenes themselves.

VARIETIES.

Cambridge, Feb. 18.—Members' Prizes. The subjects for the present year are, for the *Senior Bachelors*—De statu futuro quænam fuere Veterum inter Græcos et Romanos Philosophorum dogmata? *Middle Bachelors*—Quantopere sibi invicem prosint populi liberè mutandis inter se mercibus.

Cambridge, Feb. 25.—At a congregation on Wednesday last the following degrees were conferred —*Doctor in Divinity*, the Rev. Arthur Savage Wade, St. John's College, vicar of St. Nicholas, Warwick.—*Masters of Arts*, the Rev. T. Harvey, Pembroke Hall; the Rev. F. Synge, St. Peter's College.—At the above congregation a grace passed the Senate, to confer the degree of LL.D. on William Frere, Esq. Master of Downing College, by royal mandate. A grace to confirm the report made by the syndicate appointed to examine Mr. Dodwell's collection of drawings, and to purchase the same out of the University chest, was rejected by 49 to 13.

Cambridge Philosophical Society.—At a numerous meeting of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, lately held, a notice was read by Professor Cumming, on the subject of the conversion of cast iron into plumbago, by the action of sea water: a specimen of plumbago formed in this manner was furnished by Mr. Alderson, of Pembroke College, which formed part of the iron groove of a patent log belonging to the ship Zoroaster, of Hull. A very interesting paper was read by Mr. Airy, of Trinity College, on a mal-conformation of the eye, the refraction in a plane nearly vertical being greater than in the others: the distortion of the images produced by this cause, the eye being naturally short-sighted, was corrected by a lens, with one surface concave and spherical, and the other concave and cylindrical; its axis being at right angles to the plane of greatest refraction. The commencement of a paper was read by Professor Sedgwick, on the essential distinction between alluvial and diluvial deposits; the completion of which was deferred to another meeting.

Oxford.—The Oxford Herald contains a summary of the Members of that University in January 1825, from which it appears that there are 2116 Members of Convocation, and 4600 Members on the books.

Royal Society of Literature.—At the ordinary meetings which commenced in

November, there have been several very interesting papers read. The session opened with two from Mr. G. Penn on points of classical literature and criticism. The first suggested various elucidations and emendations in the present reading of Horace's Epistle to Torquatus. The second paper was called "*Carmen Brundusinum*," and contained some very ingenious reasons for giving that title to the ode which closes the first book, and stands without date or "*argumentum*." The author gives his reasons, founded on internal evidence, for believing that this song was composed upon occasion of the festivities which, as Dion Cassius relates, (lib. xlviii. c. 30.) took place at Brundusinum, in the year, A. V. C. 714, in consequence of the ratification of the treaty between Octavius and Antony.

Propelling Vessels by Galvanism.—In the *Glasgow Mechanics' Magazine*, in the No. for October 23, there appeared a curious proposal for propelling Vessels by Galvanism. The paddles to be of a reciprocating kind, and to work under water. The writer states the only uncertainty to be as to the room on board a vessel for an apparatus of the needful size, to produce gas sufficient to supply a cylinder for the purpose from the decomposition of the sea water. The same idea has subsequently appeared in the "Chymist;" and so lately after it was announced in the "Glasgow Magazine," that the Editor of that publication deems it to have been taken from his correspondent's communication.

Captain Franklin's Expedition.—The *Dumfries Courier* states, on the authority of conversations with Dr. Richardson, that on leaving New York, Captain Franklin and party will proceed by the Lake Erie Canal, through Lake Huron and Lake Superior to Fort William, the first of the Hudson's Bay Company's settlements; and from thence by the river communication to Winipeg, Athabasca, Slave, and Great Bear Lakes. Near the latter place, the winter quarters of the travellers will be fixed, where the above company have already built a house, and laid up provisions, and where they expect to be met by sixteen able-bodied seamen, all natives of Argyleshire, who were sent out last season, and who have had ample time to forward the instruments and luggage intrusted to their care. In their voyage through the principal lakes, the travellers will be conveyed in American steam-boats, and when this accommodation ceases, they will procure, as formerly, the services of stout Canadian boatmen. And here we may mention one of the greatest evils attendant on the expedition, namely, that it requires upwards of twelve months to convey them to what may be called the starting point of discovery. And however heavily the time may hang on their hands, they must patiently wait the tardy lapse of an Arctic winter, and even after the sun begins to peep above the horizon, there are not above six or eight weeks, during which they can travel with any thing like safety. In many respects their winter quarters will be pretty comfortable. Fuel and provisions have been provided in abundance; and though glass cannot be carried to such high latitudes, and their windows must be formed of oiled parchment, a rude sort of candle, which is made from the fat of the elk and other animals, will enable them to read and write, and perform various other necessary operations. At times, too, they may venture out of doors, buckle on their snow shoes, and by boring holes in the thick-ribbed ice of Mackenzie's River, set their nets, and drag many kinds of fish "into day," which, from their enormous size, would be regarded as monsters in the finer climates of the South. In this way they may partake of many a savoury meal; and we had even, we confess, the curiosity to enquire, whether the ancient "sons of the mist" might not now and then be permitted to season their fish with a welcome dram of Fairntosh. But no, whisky is too bulky an article to be carried so far, and besides would be exceedingly hurtful in a climate where the thermometer stands below Zero. Water, therefore, must be the sole beverage of both officers and men, with the exception of two solitary gallons of wine, included in the *bill of lading*, for the Arctic circle, and which are husbanded for a carousal at the approach of Spring, and previous to prosecuting the ulterior objects of the expedition. In Spring, Captain Franklin, and his old companion Mr. Back, who goes out on promotion, with one half of the party, will proceed down Mackenzie's River, and from thence explore the coast to the Westward, as far as Icy Cape and Behring's Straits. Here Captain Beechy is appointed to force a passage by the coast, meet the party and convey them to China in his vessel, the Blossom, which is at present fitting out at Deptford, and will by and by proceed to double Cape Horn, with the view of getting into the South Sea. On the other hand, Dr. Richardson's party, including Mr. Kendal, who was assistant surveyor in Captain Lyon's late expedition, will separate from Captain F. at the mouth of Mackenzie's River, to explore the country stretching to the Eastward, as far as the Copper Mine River. In this excursion the extensive track of

mountain country abounding in copper ore and fields of coals, will be examined. The Forfarshire botanist, Mr. Drummond, accompanies the expedition part of the way to collect botanical and zoological specimens, and the liberality of Government has provided an able naturalist to assist Captain Beechy; so that the natural history of this division of our American dominions bids fair at length to be effectually investigated. After landing Captain Franklin at Canton, Captain Beechy will take in provisions and return to Behring's Straits the following season, with the view of succouring Captain Parry; and should that hardy mariner appear on the coast, or should he even leave land-marks behind him, we need scarcely allude to the eager interest, we had almost said feeling of veneration, with which these monuments of the progress of science will be approached by our weary far-travelled countrymen.

Belzoni.—The widow of the late Mr. Belzoni has erected the Egyptian tomb in Leicester-square for public exhibition. The following is a copy of a letter written by that intrepid traveller and excellent man, to Mr. Briggs in London, the day before he died. It is dated at Gato, in the kingdom of Benin, Dec. 2d, 1823. Mr. Briggs was formerly his Majesty's Consul at Alexandria, and now of the firm of Briggs and Co. Gould-square, London:—

"My dear, dear Sir, and true Friend,—God has pleased that I should not survive to see my friends again: a violent attack of dysentery has brought me to the hour of death. All I can say is, that I am fully resigned to my fate, and I beg pardon of any one I may happen to have offended in my past life, begging their prayers for my next. All the travelling apparatus will be carried to Liverpool by the brig *Castor*, now in the river Benin, I believe belonging to Mr. Bold, of that place. The next is what I feel most deep in my heart; console my dear Sarah; tell her I cannot write to her—she has been to me a most faithful and good wife upwards of twenty years. I die at last a beggar; and if my friends should agree to do any thing for her and my family, I wish it to be divided between my wife and my mother. God bless you, my good Sir; may he reward you for all your goodness to me. Yours, most truly,

G. Belzoni."

The inestimable sarcophagus discovered by Belzoni lay in the British Museum, to the disgrace of the trustees, unpurchased by the nation, and would have gone abroad had not Mr. Soane given 2000*l.* for it, and thus prevented its exportation! Not one among our nobility or gentry who collect antiquities or give 2000*l.* for a horse, could be found to purchase this rarity, from a man who had encountered peril and devoted himself disinterestedly in enriching the nation. The Museum, though indebted to him for its finest relic of antiquity, omits the mention of his name in its Synopsis! Had Belzoni received a clear present of 2000*l.* from the trustees, he merited it. This is truly shopkeeping conduct, and affords poor encouragement for those who have spirit with narrow means to venture any thing for enriching our national collections. Those who have means, will seldom be inclined to hazard themselves. To whom but to the government of a national museum, then, can he who enriches it by his labours look for support? Belzoni has been shabbily treated by it: he was a man with merit only to back him, and all the world saw this alone was not sufficient. We hope his widow will receive that patronage from the people which the trustees of the museum have denied one of the most blameless, intrepid, and enterprising men, who have devoted themselves to the unfortunate career of African travel.*

Subsidence of the Baltic.—A very singular and interesting fact (says the *Scotsman*) has been ascertained respecting the level of the Baltic. It had been long suspected that the waters of this sea were gradually sinking; but a memoir, published in the Swedish Transactions for 1823, has put the change beyond a doubt. Mr. Buncrona, assisted by some officers of the Swedish piloting establishment, has examined the Swedish coast with great care from lat. 56 to 62, and Mr. Halstrom has examined those of the Gulf of Bothnia. The results of both inquiries are given in the form of a table; and though, as might have been expected, they are not completely uniform, they correspond sufficiently to place the subsidence of the waters beyond dispute. The Baltic, it is to be observed, has no tides, and is therefore favourably situated for making observations on its level; but with regard to the periods within which the changes observed

* Mr. Soane lately called the attention of the public to this subject, by inviting his numerous friends to an exhibition of the Sarcophagus, by candle-light, in his elegant and richly filled Saloons. Whether Mr. Banks, of saving name and anti-catholic tenets, was present, we know not—if he were, even he, on re-examining this precious relic, would perhaps have altered his opinion of its value, and have thanked Mr. Soane (as the nation ought to do) that he prevented the French getting it away from us. They have lately paid an immense sum for one much inferior in beauty and interest.

have taken place, it was of course necessary to rely on records or oral testimony. At the latitude of 55, where the Baltic unites with the German Ocean through the Categat, no change seems to be perceptible. But from latitude 56 to 63, the observations show a mean fall of one foot and a half in forty years, or four-tenths of an inch annually, or three feet ten inches in a century. In the Gulf of Bothnia, the results are more uniform, and indicate a mean fall of four feet four inches in a century, or rather more than half an inch annually. The Baltic is very shallow at present, and if its waters continue to sink as they have done, Revel, Abo, Narva, and a hundred other ports, will by and by become inland towns; the gulfs of Bothnia and Finland, and ultimately the Baltic itself, will be changed into dry land.

Newcastle Literary Society.—At the last monthly meeting of the Literary, Scientific, and Mechanical Institution, of Newcastle, the Rev. Wm. Turner in the chair, the attendance was numerous in the extreme, and all were highly gratified with the prospects of prosperity held forth. A paper on historical architecture, by Mr. Dobson, the architect, was read, which excited great approbation. The thanks of the meeting were voted to Mr. D. and a hope expressed that he would make it the first of a series of papers on similar subjects. Mr. Dobson also presented the society with all the parts hitherto published of "Examples of Ornamental Sculpture in Architecture, drawn from the Originals of Bronze, Marble, and Terra Cotta, in Greece, Asia Minor, and Italy, in the years 1818, 1819, 1820, and part of 1821, by Lewis Vulliamy, Architect, engraved by Henry Moses," promising to furnish the remainder as they issue from the press. Three persons were elected members of the society, and 29 individuals were proposed as candidates for admission on the next monthly meeting. A drawing class has been established, which is conducted voluntarily by members of the institution. A class has also been established for studying the use of the globes.

Ornithology.—Lately a very fine specimen of the rough-legged Falcon (Falco lagopus of Linneus) was taken alive at Wreay, near Carlisle, after having been shot at and wounded in the wing. It measures two feet two inches in length, four feet two inches in breadth, and is feathered down to the toes. This rare bird is a native of Denmark and Siberia, and has seldom or never before been seen in Cumberland.

Astronomical Society.—At a late meeting, Mr. Baily laid on the table, for the inspection of the members, two micrometers, which have been recently invented and constructed by M. Frauenhofer, of Munich: with which, by means of very fine lines cut on glass with a diamond point, in a peculiar manner, placed in the focus of the telescope, the transits of the smallest stars may be observed; the lines appearing like so many silver threads suspended in the heavens. An engraving of Frauenhofer's achromatic telescope, now at Dorpat, of fourteen feet focus and nine inches aperture, was also submitted to the inspection of the members present, by Mr. Herschel. A communication was read from Captain Ross, dated Stranraer, 7th August 1824, in which he transmits a diagram exhibiting his observation of the occultation of Herschel's planet by the moon, on the preceding day, with Ramage's twenty-five feet telescope, and a power of 500. After this, the reading of a paper, by Mr. Henry Atkinson, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, "On astronomical and other refractions; with a connected inquiry into the law of temperature in different latitudes and altitudes," was commenced.

Steam.—The elasticities of steam of different temperatures, have lately been stated, by a committee of the Royal Academy of Paris, to whom had been referred various inquiries as to accidents arising from the bursting of steam-engine boilers, in a table, which has been reduced to English measure and weight, in Mr. Brande's Journal of Science, No. 36, as follows, viz.

	Measures of elasticity in		
Atmospheres.	Pressures on a Square Inch Eng. in lbs. avoir.	Columns of Mercury, in English Inches.	Temperatures, in Degrees of Fahrenheit.
1	14.61	29.92	212.0
1½	21.92	44.88	234.0
2	29.23	59.84	251.6
2½	36.44	74.80	264.2
3	43.84	89.76	275.0
3½	51.15	94.73	285.3
4	58.46	119.69	293.4
4½	65.76	134.65	302.0
5	73.07	149.61	309.2
5½	80.37	164.57	316.4
6	87.69	179.53	322.7
6½	94.99	194.49	328.5
7	102.30	209.45	334.4
7½	109.60	224.41	339.3
8	116.92	239 37	343.4

Greek Honey-poison.—Colonel Rottiers relates, that during his residence at Trebisonde, in 1816, he visited the place from which the ten thousand Greeks under Xenophon beheld the sea. He remarked the ruins of an ancient temple of the time of the Emperor Adrian. The *rhododendrum ponticum* grows there on all the mountains, and the inhabitants assert

that the bees extract a honey from it, which, mixed with that of other flowers, is a kind of poison, causing stupor in a greater or less degree, according to the season of the year. M. Dupré, the Consul of France, who accompanied Colonel Rottiers, assured him that he had experienced this effect himself. This, therefore, confirms what Xenophon says about this honey in his *Anabasis*. The inhabitants and the Turks call this honey *deli bal*, or strong honey.

Influence of Prussic Acid upon Vegetation. M. C. J. Th. Becker, in his *Dissertatio de Acidi Hydrocyanici vi perniciosa in Plantas*, which appeared at Jena in 1823, in 4to. has performed a number of experiments, from which it follows that the Prussic acid, prepared according to Vauquelin's method, destroys vegetable life in nearly the same manner as it acts upon animals. Grains immersed in this acid die, or lose their germinating faculty. The more delicate vegetables yield to it more readily than the robust ones.

Steam Engine.—To eulogise the steam engine is become common-place. Its value to this country may be estimated from calculations, which show that the steam engines in England represent the power of 320,000 horses, equal to 1,920,000 men; which, being in fact managed by 36,000 men only, add actually to the power of our population 1,884,000 men.

Annual return of Migrating Birds to the same spot.—The late Dr. Jenner, in a curious paper on the migration of birds, published since his death in the Phil. Trans. for 1824, mentions the following curious experiment: "At a farm-house in this neighbourhood I procured several swifts, and by taking off two claws from the foot of twelve, I fixed upon them an indelible mark. The year following, their nesting-places were examined in an evening, when they had retired to roost, and there I found several of the marked birds."

Ammonia disengaged from Plants during Vegetation.—M. Chevallier has determined the very curious fact, that the Chenopodium vulvaria spontaneously disengages ammonia in a very free state during the act of vegetation; and he has also found, in conjunction with M. Boullay, that a great number of flowers, even among those which have a very agreeable odour, spontaneously disengage ammonia during vegetation. M. Chevallier likewise obtained ammonia from the Chenopodium vulvaria by distillation.

Vital powers of Plants.—The vital powers of some plants are yet but little known. Professor Cazzeri presented recently to the Society of the Georfili of Florence, a branch of the *cotyledon coccinea* in full vegetation, although it had been detached from the plant sixteen months, and had remained by chance during the whole of this period wrapped up in a paper, and placed in a dark place that was very dry.

Surgery.—A boy named George Benjamin Pidgon, aged ten years, received a dreadful fracture of the *os frontis* from a blow of the winch of a well at Barming. Mr. Whatman, of Maidstone, the medical gentleman who attended the boy, at first considered it a hopeless case, as upwards of two tea spoonfuls of brain exuded, and separated from the mass. As may be supposed, highly inflammatory symptoms supervened, but by the free use of the lancet, and unceasing attention, those symptoms were kept under. At the end of five weeks the wound had closed, and the boy was sufficiently recovered to be removed. The boy and his mother having been employed in hopping by Mr. Ellis, that gentleman very humanely had a cot slung to a waggon for the boy's removal, and he was in that manner conveyed with very little fatigue to London. Nothing further was heard of the boy for a year, when his mother took him to Mr. Whatman's, to shew him the complete success of his skilful and humane attentions.—The fracture was on the *os frontis* above the right eye. A portion of the skull was pressed into the brain, and it was found necessary to take away a considerable portion of the bone, to the length extending laterally about two inches and five-eights, and in some parts an inch in width. The pulsation of the brain is very visible through the soft covering of the wound, and corresponds with the pulse of the wrist. At the lower part of the *os frontis*, nature has formed an additional callus, that protrudes a little over the eye. The general health of the boy is good, and his appearance is the same. He is considerably grown since the accident, and the only danger of further inconvenience is from the occurrence of a blow or other accident, by which the part may sustain violent and sudden pressure or rupture.—*Maidstone Paper.*

Sword Fish.—A specimen of the Ziphias gladius was found on a sand-bank in the Tay, in the end of August, and sent to Dr. Fleming of Flisk. It was upwards of six feet in length, exclusive of the snout or sword, which was two feet and a half. It had been long dead, and was much mutilated, and putrid. On the bronchiæ one specimen of the *Tristoma Coccineum* of Cuvier occurred. The stomach contained numerous remains of the *Loligo sagittata*,

which seems its ordinary food, along with the following intestinal inmates, *Ascarus incurva*, *Tetrarhynchus attenuatus*, and *Bothriocephalus plicatus*, of Rudolphi.

Prussic Acid.—The good effects of this new medicine, as an auxiliary in indigestion, has been already exemplified in a report from Paris. The dose used was one drop daily of the Vauquelin strength diluted in an ounce of water.—*Med. Adv.*

Medicine.—A decoction of the roots of blackberry bushes (*rubus occidentalis*) is a safe, sure, and speedy cure for the dysentery.—This receipt was obtained from the Oneida Indians.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

Parisian Medical Society.—The Medical Society of Emulation at Paris, held its annual public sitting on the 2d of February, Doctor Keraudren acting as president. M. Jourdan, general secretary of the Society, read a paper containing considerations respecting the circumstances that have given rise to the foundation of academies in general, and to that of the Medical Society of Emulation in particular, and then proceeded to shew how greatly the state of tranquillity and peace enjoyed under a legitimate government is favourable to the progress of scientific researches, so long obstructed in France by the influence of a military regime. The meeting then heard, with a lively degree of interest, a Memoir, written by M. Geoffroy de Saint-Hilaire, on the subject of an extraordinary instance of monstrous formation. The writer took occasion to introduce into his Memoir a rapid sketch of the principles he has laid down in his works on the subject of organic aberrations, and also to record several facts hitherto unattended to, but strongly deserving the attention of those persons who are charged with watching over the health of the public. M. Boisseau then read a paper containing Reflections on the present direction of medical researches and practice. The writer principally confined himself to shewing that the labours of the ancients and of the moderns form a series of successive improvements, tending to ameliorate the condition of man in a state of society. M. Worbe then read a Notice on the dangers attendant on the use of phosphorus, illustrated by several remarkable facts. This Society, the foundation of which dates so far back as the year 1796, has published eight volumes of Memoirs, which take their place after the Acts of the Ancient Royal Society of Medicine, and of the late Royal Academy of Surgery. The Society proposes, as the subject of a prize, which will be awarded in the month of February 1826, the following question:—"To determine, by clinical observations, by the opening of dead bodies, and by experiment, 1st, the influence of the cerebro-spinal nervous system, and of its membranes, in a time of sickness, on the other organs of the body; 2d, the influence of these latter organs, also in a time of sickness, on the cerebro-spinal nervous system, and on its membranes."

Cuvier.—Baron Cuvier has just completed his new edition of "Recherches sur les Ossemens Fossiles," (Researches into the Nature of Fossil Bones,) in which that celebrated naturalist lays down the distinctive characters of several animals, the species of which have been destroyed by the revolutions of the globe. This valuable work consists of seven volumes, 4to. adorned with 316 engravings, and will be read with attention by all those who interest themselves in the study of Natural History, and particularly of the Science of Geology.

Corneille.—On a report made to the King of France by the Duke de Doudeauville, minister of the household, his Majesty has granted a pension of 2000 francs in favour of the descendants of the great Corneille. The above sum is to be placed annually in the hands of the perpetual secretary of the Academie Française, his Majesty leaving to the Academy the care of distributing it among those descendants of Pierre Corneille who shall appear to the Academy most worthy of participating in the advantages of the royal bounty.

Antiquities.—A discovery has recently been made, at Villeneuve les-Voulx, in the department of the Lower Alps, in a spot supposed to be the site of the ancient Alaunium, of the vestiges of an antique temple, and a remarkable mosaic, two heads and a bust, in marble, bearing, in Greek characters, the name of Philip. This temple must have been extremely rich, for the walls were covered with slates of marble, fastened with nails of bronze, gilt, and surrounded with borders of porphyry.

Fossil Bones.—The Journal of Lyons gives an interesting account of the discovery of a Fossil Elephant, on the hill which separates the Rhone and the Saone

to the east of the city of Lyons. Some workmen digging a pit in a clayey marl, found at the depth of seven feet and a half some fragments of bones, which were white and rather friable. They were surprised to see these animal remains in what the gardeners call a virgin earth. I went to the place (says the writer of the notice), and soon recognised some of the bones of an elephant. Among the persons who were present, some pretended they were bones of a giant; others, not so ignorant, said they were the skeleton of a mammoth. Those who agreed with me that these large bones had belonged to an elephant, took it into their heads that they were the remains of one of those belonging to the army of Hannibal.

Egyptian Sarcophagus.—The Egyptian Sarcophagus exhibiting at Marseilles, has been purchased by the French Government, and is now on its way to the capital. This tomb weighs 19,000lbs., and its lid 11,000lbs. It is 8 feet long, 4 feet broad, and 4½ feet high, and is marked both on the inside and the outside with hieroglyphic characters, the whole in an excellent state of preservation.

The Academie Française held an extraordinary sitting at the Royal Institute, on Tuesday the 1st February.

M. Mollevart, of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, presented his volume of Sacred Songs, 1 vol. in 12mo.

M. Auger, of the Academie Française, read an Historical and Literary Notice on the Comtesse d'Escarbagnas, of Moliere.

M. Laya read a Notice on Solon considered as a legislator, extracted from his Literary History of Greece. The same gentleman also read a Notice on Pittacus of Mitylene.

Count Daru read an elegant Epistle, in verse, on The Nature of Man.

Jacob's Ladder.—In a little book which has just been published at Paris, deprecating the continuance of flogging as a punishment, and characterizing it as a relic of ancient barbarism, the author (Count Lanjuinais) quotes the following curious and forcible passage from St. Bernard, in support of his ridicule of those who are always for adhering to the practices of old times, however absurd or censurable: "God alone, because he is perfect, can never improve. Far from me be the men who say 'we will not be better than our fathers.' Jacob saw angels ascending and descending the mysterious ladder which united heaven and earth; but did he see any of them stop and sit down? *It is impossible to be stationary.* Here below nothing remains in the same state. We must either ascend or descend; he who stops on the way, falls!"

Table of the extreme Temperatures observed at Paris, by M. ARAGO.—The moment the thermometer deviates in ever so slight a degree from its ordinary limits, the public pays the greatest attention to the progress of that instrument, and, in general, becomes persuaded that it had never before been observed to have risen so high or fallen so low. The following table, in which I have collected a list of the greatest degrees of cold and of heat that have been felt at Paris since the invention of thermometers, may therefore be found useful:

PARIS.—DATES.	Maximum of Cold. Reaumur.	Centigr.
1665, 6 February....	—17°6	—21°2
1709, 13 January....	18,5	23,1
1716	15,0	18,7
1729	12,2	15,3
1742, 10 January....	13,6	17,0
1747, 14 January....	10,9	13,6
1748	12,2	15,3
1754, 8 January	11,3	14,1
1755	12,5	15,6
1767	12,2	15,3
1768	13,7	17,1
1771	10,9	13,6
1776, 29 January....	15,3	19,1
1783, 30 December..	15,3	19,1
1788, 31 December ..	17,8	22,3
1795, 25 January....	18,8	23,5
1798, 26 December..	14,1	17,6
1820, 11 January....	11,4	14,3
1823, 14 January....	11,7	14,6

There were at Paris, in 1776, 25 successive days of frost; in 1783, 69 *id.*; in 1795, 42 *id.*; and in 1798, 32. *id.*

1705, 6 August	+27°0	+33°8
1706, 8 August	28,2	35,3
1753, 7 July	28,5	35,6
1754, 14 July	28,0	35,0
1775	27,8	34,7
1793 { 8 July	30,7	38,4
1793 { 16 *id.*	29,8	37,3
1800, 18 August	28,4	35,5
1802, 8 August	29,1	36,4
1803	29,4	36,7
1808, 15 July	29,0	36,2
1818, 24 July	27,6	34,5

All these observations have been made with thermometers placed in a northern aspect, in the shade, and as much as is possible out of the influence of the reverberations of the ground. To turn the degrees of Reaumur into Fahrenheit, multiply Reaumur by 9, divide by 4, and add 32. Thus the hottest day on the above list, July 8, 1793, was 30,7 of Reaumur, or very nearly 100 of Fahrenheit.

SWITZERLAND.

Mount Rosa.—After Mont Blanc had long been considered the highest mountain in Europe, it was asserted, in consequence of a visit to the summit of Mount Rosa (see Vol. XII. N. M. M. p. 68), that the latter exceeded it in height. Baron Welden, however, has proved the superiority of Mont Blanc; their respective heights, determined trigonometrically by the Austrian engineers, being as follows: Mont Blanc, 14,764, and Mount Rosa, at its highest point, 14,222 Paris feet. With regard to the inhabitants, it had already been observed by M. de Saussure as one of the most remarkable peculiarities of this country, that Mount Rosa was surrounded by a German population. When to the south and east of this alp (the west is not inhabited, the north is by the upper Valais, and consequently by Germans,) we have passed through all the gradations of the French and Italian *patois*, and have got to the last villages at the foot of the mountain, the ear is suddenly struck by the sounds of the German language. If we inquire "Whence and how came you into these ravines, sequestered from the rest of the universe?" we are answered with the most singular traditions. Sometimes they were Germans beaten at the bridge of Crevola, who sought a refuge here; sometimes they were emigrants from Switzerland, who retired hither during the wars of the Revolution. But the dialect is more Saxon than Swiss; they speak better German, but they also stammer, especially the women, so as to be almost unintelligible. These Germans, however, probably came originally from the Valais, for it is proved that the communications with the northern part of Mount Rosa, (that is to say, with the valleys of Saass and Matt,) were formerly more frequent: three well-trodden paths once passed over Monte Moro. Not forty years ago the road from Macugnaga to Matt, by what is called the White Gate, was still made use of by the inhabitants, but both have now become impassable by the increase of the glaciers and the falling of avalanches. The road by the Col de Cervin, now seldom frequented, was formerly a regular commercial road from the valley of Aosta to the Upper Valais, where there was a great traffic, especially in salt and cattle. This German population, which surrounds Mount Rosa on the south and east, may amount to 9000 souls, of whom 4000 reside in the valley of Lys, where they have two parishes and several hamlets. The remaining 5000 are dispersed in the parishes of Allagna and Macugnaga. The wealthiest inhabitants are in the valley of Lys. They are indebted for their prosperity to their active commercial spirit, rather than to the fertility of their country.—The richest women never depart from the costume of their valleys, which distinguishes them in the whole neighbourhood. That of the valley of Gressonay is the most elegant, and approaches that of Switzerland. The corset and petticoat are generally of a red colour; at Allagna and Macugnaga they are brown; while in the lower valleys of Gressonay, at Jossime, and at Fontana Moro, they are blue. The men in general are a handsome and vigorous race, fair skin, ruddy complexion, light hair, blue eyes: every thing announces their German descent.

Carra, Canton of Geneva.—A Rural School is formed here, under the care of M. Eberhardt, on the plan of the one at Hofwyl, conducted by M. Fellenberg, by whom young Eberhardt was instructed. The experiment began with two pupils; the number is now increased to 24. The establishment is a capacious inclosure, well supplied with water; with the power of inclosing more land, if the school should require extension. The aim of the institution is to form honest and religious men, and make them good practical agriculturists. The expense of the two first was, at the utmost, 200 francs per head. Since the number has increased, this sum is diminished; and it is expected, that by the fifth year, there will not only be no loss, but a surplus remaining, to the establishment.

ITALY.

The Anno Santo.—[Extract of a letter from Rome, dated in Christmas week, 1824.]

"So much, ye tours and tourists, guides and guide-books, luminous, voluminous—so much for the commencement of the Anno Santo, which ye have vaunted so much!—The Papal Jubilee *(quasi lucus à non lucendo)* so called, I imagine, because nobody is joyful, has now fairly begun. The interminable processions, gorgeous and glittering, which this misnamed holy year affords in their fullest glory to every saintly sinner whom the infallible *Rel. Catt. Rom.* nourishes in idleness, commenced yesterday, and will last, I suppose, intermittently, till—Heaven knows when! I went last night to see the Pope turn carpenter and mason, to see a brick and mortar door knocked down, *mirabile dictu*, by six strokes of a silver hammer, and a due accompaniment of psalm-singing: for which agreeable and improving sights I was (Catholic-like) obliged to undergo the penance of being jammed, during the chief part of six hours, among

a *canaille* of 40,000 garlic-breathing Italians, crushed between gates, jostled by every jack-in-office, halberded by those rascally Swiss, and forced to look quietly on while my mother and ——— were within a hair's-breadth of being annihilated by a *rush*, without any possibility of my yielding them the slightest assistance.

"The sovereign Pontiff and his procession of cardinals, were well enough to look at, and he and his *chaise à porteurs* appeared, certainly, dignified and imposing, when borne aloft through a prostrate crowd from the Vatican to the Basilica of St. Peter. But the Porta Santa performance was, in my opinion, what K—— would call 'an ill-managed humbug.'

"To-day, however, I have been amply recompensed, in seeing the Pope give his benediction from the balcony of St. Peter's, for all his holiness's handy-work made me suffer yesterday. And gracefully, nobly, did the old man invoke a blessing, and deliver it '*urbi et orbi*!" A more imposing sight I never witnessed. You, I believe, have seen it only given from the Quirinal; and, if so, can scarcely form an idea of the magnificence of this. Figure to yourself the Piazza di San Pietro, when almost filled with soldiers, and the S. P. Q. R. on their knees, as the Papal hands wave over them the *sanctissima benedictio*. You know the ceremony, so I will spare you the further description which my enthusiasm at this moment might tempt me to inflict. I assure you, *cependant*, that those most tired of Roman sight-seeing were in raptures with his Holiness and his holy blessing.

"But now to more important matters. Our Lord the Pope, as a sample of his admirable faculty of pontificating, &c. has lately been fulminating from the Vatican the most thundering edicts, touching that part of the feminine attire yclept *stays*; the which, he declares, are worn by the Roman ladies so tightly laced, as to make a *maliziossima pompa di lascivia*!" The elderly gentleman is then most irreverent touching certain mysteries of *coiffure*, and lays particular stress upon the remarkable indecency of wearing ornamental caps in church, 'forgetful of the reverence due to God in the sanctuary of His temple!' All fathers, husbands, masters, and others *capi di casa*, permitting or conniving at this impropriety of conduct, or rather of vestment, in the female members of their household, together with all tailors, tailoresses, milliners, *et hoc genus omne*, who may furnish contumacious ladies with the excommunicated habiliments, are, as well as themselves, to be subjected to pecuniary fines, laid on, *a ragione della colpa*, according to the particular iniquity, or each individual transgression!

"Truly this is good;—La Sanctità dell sommo Pontifice, is sanctified indeed!—"

So far the 'Letter from Rome,' which extract had been forwarded to us, with permission to print it, on condition that we duly add our anathemas against every fair stay-wearer and staymaker, who in equal degrees cause the disturbance of the Holy flesh and blood of the Holy Pontifex, even in the Holy sanctuary, and in the Holy week of the Holy year.—As for the Bull *Plainicappicus*, against the wearing of feathers and flowers in church, we must take a month to barricade our publisher's windows against the assaults of every woman in Westminster under 30—(and according to Dean Swift's calculations, that must form a pretty considerable proportion of the whole sex*)—before we revert to the subject. It is possible we may, as we are quite alive to its interest and importance.

The Italian Society of Sciences at Modena have offered a golden medal, of the value of sixty sequins, for the best essay on the following subjects:—1. For establishing, by an accurate comparison of existing theories, the most eligible principle for the construction of arches and cupolas, for bridges and buildings, so as best to combine the advantages of architectural beauty and solidity. 2. For extending the experimental researches of Count Giordauw Riccati, on the sounds of thick and attenuated cords, and those also of Chladny, on the sounds of metallic plates, &c., so as to establish a theory of acoustics, that may serve as a basis to the practice of music.

Academy of Turin.—The Royal Academy of Turin has named the six following gentlemen as foreign corresponding members of the Academy:—M. Champollion, Figeac, and M. Champollion, jun. of Paris; M. Hammer, conservator of the Imperial Library at Vienna; M. Reynouard, perpetual secretary of the Academie Française; and M. Abel Remusat and M. Letronne, both members of the Royal Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres of the Royal Institute of France.

Genoa.—The Genoese have lately established a Museum of Natural History, upon a first-rate scale. Among other curiosities, they are in possession of a living animal of the ram species, which they

* Dean Swift used to say that women's ages were counted like a pique at piquet, —27, 28, 29—60!—

have crossed with the sheep of their own country, and produced a breed, resembling venison in taste. The animal is in a state of wildness, and, though now accustomed to his new mates, it tore the first, upon his introduction to her, into pieces.

Ancient Musical Instruments.—A discovery has recently been made, in an Abbey of Benedictine friars in Italy, of several musical instruments, which have been found to belong to the ages of the Low Empire. Among them is a cithara, made of ivory, with strings of gold wire mounted with clusters of diamonds in the form of a rose. There is also an antique tabour-pipe, to which several rare and valuable medals are suspended.

GERMANY.

The Royal Academy of Sciences of Berlin has proposed the following prize subject: To determine, from its sources, the state of civilization among the Etruscans, not merely in general, but in every branch of social life. To define, as nearly as possible, to what degree of perfection the industry and arts of this celebrated people had been brought.—The Academy excludes political history, and interdicts researches purely etymological and suppositious. The prize, to be adjudged on 3d July, is fifty ducats.

Among the juvenile musical geniuses who have latterly caused so much sensation, such as Liszt, Aspul, and Schauroth, there is living at present at Berlin, one of the name of Mendelssohn, grandson of the famous philosopher of the same name, who is not only as great a piano-forte player as either of those three, but a much greater composer. Though only sixteen, he has written several operas, eight orchestral symphonies, fifty fugues, and a great many smaller pieces for the piano-forte. His master is Professor Zelter, the intimate friend of the great Gothe, through whose kindness the youth has had the rare advantage of being frequently in the Poet's society.

RUSSIA.

The Courlandaise Society.—This Society at Mittau, lately held its eighth annual session. Dr. Kochler (perpetual secretary) read the report of the society, &c. Dr. Lichtenstein gave a dissertation on the physical state of the peasantry, and proposed several methods for its melioration. M. Watson (pastor) read an essay on the mythology of the Lithuanians, at the beginning of the 15th century. This people worshipped serpents, and an enormous hammer, which, according to them, released the sun from his periodical captivity.

The fine achromatic telescope, at the observatory of the University at Dorpat, in Livonia, was made in England. Frauenhofer, of Munich, has constructed an optical instrument (a refractor) still more curious. The cylinder is of wood, thirteen feet and a half long; its diameter nine inches; and, when placed on its base, the objective end is seventeen feet above the ground. The instrument weighs about thirty quintals; yet, notwithstanding, the cylinder moves so lightly, that the pressure of a finger is sufficient to put it in the direction required.

AMERICA.

Boston.—The Bunker's Hill Monument, contemplated at Boston, will be one of the most noble and interesting edifices in that country. It is to be a column of granite 250 feet in height, which is higher than the Monument of London, or any steeple in America: to be ascended by a circular stairway to the top, from which a most beautiful and extensive prospect will be presented to the spectator. The cost is estimated at 75,000 dollars, to raise which a subscription will be lodged in every town in the State. It is a part of the design of the patriotic founders to collect and preserve all printed manuscript and personal histories of the early scenes of the Revolutionary War, and the arms and implements which were used in those scenes.

MEXICO.

Junction of the Atlantic and Pacific.—On the 4th of November (says an American paper) the President of Mexico published, by order, a decree of the sovereign congress, which authorized him to receive proposals for cutting open a communication between the two oceans by the isthmus of Tehuantepec, and for rendering navigable the rivers of Alvarado, Panuco, Bravo del Norte, Santiago, and Colarod of the West. The enterprise of thus uniting the Pacific and Atlantic is of the greatest importance.

Statistics.—The existing forces of the armies of Mexico amount to 30,000 men, viz. troops of the line, 20,619; provincial forces, 9,381. These are supported at the expense of 9,922,782. 7. 4 dollars, including every contingency. The national debt unliquidated is 44,714,563. 5. 0 dollars. The total produce of the mines was in gold and silver 5,903,526 3 6 dollars in 1821, and 5,543,254. 4. 6. in 1822. This is taken under all the disadvantages of want of draining and capital for working, occasioned by the late Revolution, before which the average product annually of silver only, was 22,000,000 of dollars, and of gold 1,000,000.

RURAL ECONOMY.

Destruction of Vermin, and the Pickling of Seed-Wheat. By Mr. WILLIAM POPE.—Hitherto it would appear that no effectual remedy has been discovered to check the destructive ravages of the grub and caterpillar vermin, which in orchards and kitchen-gardens occasion so much loss to the industrious gardener. The following preparation is humbly recommended as a valuable remedy to vanquish, if not entirely to exterminate, all the tribe of vermin that prove so injurious to the industry of those who cultivate the soil. Take tobacco leaves, cut them small, and make a strong infusion of them in hot water poured upon them in a large tub. The infusion must not be boiled, as that would carry off in steam a great part of the most valuable principle, the essential oil of the tobacco. When this infusion is cold, dissolve it in one or two pounds of common gum-arabic; when the gum-arabic is dissolved, a pound or more of flour of sulphur may be added, particularly if the infusion is intended to give a smart washing to wall fruit-trees. It is conceived that the month of January, if the weather is soft, is the best season for the application of this infusion to wall fruit-trees, and to all kinds of gooseberry and currant bushes, previously pruning all bushes, and weeding clean round the stems. Some days after the first washing with a watering-pot, or garden-engine, it would be beneficial to prepare a portion of the infusion with an additional quantity of the gum-arabic, to be applied with a brush to the stems of the bushes, at least for a foot or more above the ground. The air of the atmosphere will generally keep the gum moist; and any vermin that may rise from the earth, in the course of the spring, will be arrested by the gum, and the tobacco will kill them effectually. There is one species of grub that never quits the ground till he becomes a kind of butterfly. This species destroys cabbages and cauliflowers, by attacking the roots about an inch under the surface of the earth. It would therefore be proper, before these vegetables are hoed up, to give a small portion of the infusion to each plant from a tin tea-kettle. And it is further recommended, when these plants are taken up to be transplanted, that their roots should be put in the infusion for a few minutes before they are dibbled into the earth. It is wonderful how much this infusion promotes the vigour of vegetation, where it gets to the roots of any plant. Vipers, which are common in gardens in England, and the south of Scotland, will soon forsake gardens in which the said infusion is used freely; and the essential oil of tobacco, if applied to the mouth of a viper, upon the tip of a small rod, till it bites at the rod, will kill the reptile to a certainty. This oil will kill the most poisonous snakes of warm climates. The tobacco-leaf yields a considerable quantity of essential oil, which is readily obtained by smoking tobacco in a tube nipple-glass. The oil will condense in the bulb of the nipple-glass; and it is so extremely caustic, that it will destroy the epidermis where it touches the human skin. It is peculiarly gratifying to observe, that the said infusion with gum-arabic * and flour of sulphur will be found a most important article to the farmer in the pickling of wheat or barley seed; and it is not necessary that the grain should be in the liquor above half an hour. The grain should be put in the infusion in large tubs; and, when taken up, put in bags, and the bags to be suspended above the tubs until the infusion is entirely drained off. As soon as the liquor is fully drained off, let the seed-corn be spread upon canvass-sheets in the sun and air, if dry weather; but otherwise on the sheets on the barn-floor. When spread upon the sheets to the quantity of four bushels, sprinkle over it two pounds of fine flour of sulphur, and rake the seed over and over again, to separate the grains. If the grains appear still to adhere to each other, it will be proper to add a little fine sand to make them separate freely for sowing. The destructive ground-grub will not readily attack any seed pickled with this infusion, and the spring it gives to vegetation is astonishing. *Trans. Highland Soc.*

A new Method of raising New Potatoes in Winter and Spring.—Take some dry mould, with which cover the bottom of a large box, about two inches thick; then lay potatoes of the kind (and the largest of the kind) called ox-nobles, (chiefly used for cattle,) side by side, so as to cover the mould; then cover these with two inches more mould, and so on for four or five courses. The box may stand covered with dry straw in any warm cellar. If this plan be adopted in the month of November, a very large supply of beautiful young potatoes will be obtained very soon after Christmas, and the potatoes may be repeated so as to have a succession till the season produces them in the natural way.

* The principal use of the gum-arabic is to carry the flour-of-sulphur into the soil attached to the seed.

On the Slug.—A correspondent in the *Farmer's Journal*, in adverting to the use of salt, which has been strongly recommended for killing slugs, says—I have been induced to test the experiment, namely, by collecting from my garden about half a score of these puny but voracious reptiles, which I put on a sheet of paper, and sprinkled over them a few particles of common salt, when a *galloping* consumption instantly seized them; a slimy mucus issued from orifices in their tails that seemed to melt them, and all died in a few minutes greatly tortured, and wasted down to mere ghostly exuviæ.

Drying Grain.—Mr. Thredgold observes that steam heat may be employed with advantage in drying *grain*, in the case of a wet harvest. "An apparatus for this purpose (he says) would not be expensive, and would soon repay for the construction; a boiler and steam pipes would form the chief part of the things wanted, in addition to what is usually to be found in any farm-yard. Hurdles would serve to spread the sheaves upon, and these might be laid horizontally upon cross-bars, or poles, at about eighteen or twenty inches apart. Tarpaulins, or winnowing sheets, would serve to inclose the space through which the heated air should ascend, and circulate among the sheaves; and afterwards go out at the roof of the barn, or other building where the drying is conducted. A malt kiln with a steam apparatus would make an excellent place for drying corn in a wet season; and I have no doubt, that in many districts the use of artificial heat will increase, and the loss of much valuable grain be prevented. Besides, with the knowledge that he can save his corn in good condition in a bad season, the farmer will have a mind more at ease: he becomes secure of that, which, in the ordinary course, is very frequently most seriously injured, and sometimes altogether lost. He may also turn the same contrivances to advantage in a wet hay harvest, and temporary erections will soon be changed for more permanent ones. The certainty of artificial heat will be to the farmer as important as the certainty of power is to the sailor; and those two classes of men, who have hitherto depended more than any other on seasons, will both receive great benefit by the application of steam."

USEFUL ARTS.

Patent to CHRISTOPHER POPE, *for a Composition of Metals to be used for the purpose of sheathing the Bottoms of Ships and Vessels, and of roofing the Tops of Houses.*—The nature of this invention for covering ships' bottoms, roofs of houses, or other things exposed to the action of sea-water, of the air, or of the weather, is with thin plates or sheathing composed of tin or zinc, or of tin, lead, and zinc united. To unite tin and zinc, a certain quantity of zinc must be melted in the usual manner, in an iron pot or boiler, and when melted add an equal quantity of tin, and having stirred them together, in a fluid state, cast cakes of it in moulds, of about eight inches broad, ten inches long, and three-quarters of an inch in thickness; which cakes are afterwards rolled or hammered out into plates or sheathing. To unite tin, lead, and zinc, melt a quantity of lead, in an iron pot or boiler, or any other utensil, in the ordinary manner, and add to it twice the quantity of tin. This composition is cast into small lumps, of any convenient size; and having melted three times as much zinc as had been previously melted of lead, in an iron pot or boiler, add the small lumps of tin and lead, and melt the whole up together. In order thoroughly to incorporate the lead with the zinc of this composition, cast cakes eight inches broad, ten inches long, and three-quarters of an inch in thickness; which cakes afterwards roll or hammer out into plates or sheathing as hereafter described. Care should be taken in melting the various metals that no more heat be used than will just suffice to cause them to unite and compound thoroughly, as, when made hotter, the metal is hardened. The cakes of compound metal having been cast, are to be rolled or hammered out into plates or sheathing: when rolled or hammered out, the process is the same as that used to roll or hammer out copper; but if the cakes are warmed to the heat of boiling water, they will roll or hammer softer than when cold. It is not essential to this invention that the proportions for the compound metal should be strictly followed: they are such as best to answer the purpose; but they may be varied by the manufacturer, to meet the market-prices of the various metals; neither are the sizes of the cakes, nor the methods of rolling or hammering out the cakes into plates or sheathing, matters of importance. But the covering of ships' bottoms, roofs of houses, or other the like things, exposed to the action of sea-water, of the air, or of the weather generally, with thin plates of sheathing, com-

posed of tin and zinc, or of tin, lead, and zinc united, being entirely new, has never before been used in the kingdom.

The Paragrandine.—The object of the Paragrandine, lately invented in Italy, is to avert hail-storms, as the electrical conductors serve to obviate danger from lightning.—In this climate, the hail is seldom so violent as to occasion any very serious losses; but in many parts of the Continent, it is dreaded as the most destructive enemy of the husbandman: and we have known insurance companies established for the sole purpose of guarding against loss by hail-storms. The inventor of the Paragrandine is a Signor Apostolle; and many experiments have been made with it by a Signor Thollard. A report in its favour has been made at Milan by Signor Beltrami. One of the latest accounts of its beneficial effect has been published by Signor Antonio Perotti of San Giovanni di Cassara. He states, that on a piece of land belonging to himself, containing 16,000 perches in extent, having fixed up several of the Paragrandini, he had the satisfaction to find that no injury was done by hail to the corn, and very little to the vines, although no less than fourteen storms had occurred in the current year, five of which appeared to threaten great mischief to his fields, but passed over them and fell on the neighbouring lands of Valvasoni, Bagnarola, and Savorgnano. These instruments are composed of metallic points and straw ropes, bound together with hempen or flaxen threads. Dr. Astolfi, in a letter to Professor Francesco Orioli, of Bologna, relates, that on the 19th of June a hail-storm, proceeding in a direction from Bentivoglio to S. Giovanni Triano, came near the lands of Count Chenef, which were protected by Paragrandini; on approaching which the clouds were seen at once to disperse. A similar occurrence happened on the 24th of June on the estate of Galiera, where a number of these machines had been set up by Dr. Pancaldi. The last statement is contained in an official report to the Milan Government by the Gonfaloniere of San Pietro in Casale. He says, that during a stormy day, when there were many claps of thunder and flashes of lightning, he went out to observe the effects of the Paragrandine, and noticed the electric fluid to be attracted by the points of the straw in the machine, around which the flame played in graceful curves; while in the adjoining fields not protected by the Paragrandine much rain fell and the lightning did considerable mischief.

Zinc Plates for Engraving.—In Germany at present artists have begun to substitute zinc plates instead of copper-plates and also instead of stone for engravings. The artist draws on the zinc as on stone, and the expense of engravings is thus saved. A large work, being a collection of monuments of architecture, from zinc plates, has already appeared at Darmstadt, and is highly spoken of. The process is said to unite the economy of lithography with the clearness of copper engraving.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

E. Lees, of Little Thurrock, and George Harrison, of the same place, for a new method of making bricks, tiles, and other articles, manufactured with brick-earth. Feb. 1, 1825.

J. Thin, of Edinburgh, for a new method of constructing a roasting jack. Feb. 1, 1825.

S. Crosley, of City-road, Middlesex, for apparatus for measuring and registering the quantity of liquids passing from one place to another. Feb. 1, 1825.

S. Crosley, of City-road, Middlesex, for an improvement in the construction of gas regulators or governors. Feb 1, 1825.

T. Burstall, of Bankside, Southwark, and J. Hill, of Greenwich, for a locomotive or steam carriage, for the conveyance of mails, passengers, and goods. Feb. 3, 1825.

G. A. Lamb, of Rye, for a new composition of malt and hops. Feb. 10, 1825.

R. Badnall the younger, of Leek, for improvements in winding, doubling, spinning, throwing, or twisting of silk, wool, cotton, or any other fibrous substances. Feb 10, 1825.

J. Heathcoat, of Tiverton, for improvements on the method of manufacturing silk. Feb. 11, 1825.

E. Lees, of Little Thurrock, for improvements in water-works, and in the mode of conveying water, for the purpose of flooding and draining lands; which improvements are also applicable to various other purposes. Feb. 19, 1825.

T. Masterman, of Broad-street, Ratcliffe, for an apparatus for bottling wine, beer, and other liquids, with increased economy and dispatch. Feb. 19, 1825.

E. Lloyd, of North-end, Fulham, for a new apparatus from which to feed fires with coals and other fuel. Feb. 19, 1825.

B. Farrow, of Great Tower-street, for an improvement in buildings, calculated to render them less likely to be destroyed or injured by fire than heretofore. Feb. 19, 1825.

J. Ross, of Leicester, for a new apparatus for combining and straightening wool, cotton, and other like fibrous substances. Feb. 19, 1825.

J. Mould, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, for improvements in fire-arms. Communicated to him by a certain foreigner residing abroad. Feb. 19, 1825.

H. Burnett, of Arundel, for improvements in machinery for a new rotatory or endless lever action. Communicated to him by persons residing abroad. Feb. 19, 1825.

J. Beacham, of Paradise-street, Finsbury-square, for improvements in water-closets. Feb. 19, 1825.

J. Ayton, of Trowse Millgate, Norfolk, for an improvement or spring to be applied to bolting-mills, for the purpose of facilitating and improving the dressing of flour and other substances. Feb. 19, 1825.

NEW PUBLICATIONS,

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN,

WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

BIOGRAPHY, MEMOIRS, &c.

Memoirs and Recollections of Count Segur, Ambassador from France to the Courts of Russia and Prussia, &c. &c. Written by himself. 8vo.

There are very few persons in Europe whose memoirs are so well worthy of preservation as those of the Count de Segur. His life embraces the whole of the last half century—a period in which the world has witnessed a series of marvellous events, which, according to the ordinary course of history, might fill the annals of ages. In many of these events M. de Segur was an energetic actor; and his narrative accordingly displays all the vivid originality which a personal acquaintance with men and things confers. At an early age M. de Segur was initiated into all the gaieties of the French court, and when very young had the honour of standing behind the chair of Louis XV. Holding a commission in the army, he partook of the martial spirit which animates the French soldier; and amongst the anecdotes of his youth he relates some highly amusing rencontres into which he was led by that punctilious sense of honour which at that time prevailed amongst the French nobility. In common with a great mass of his companions, he manifested his attachment to those liberal principles which, previously to the commencement of the American war, had begun to prevail in France; and on the declaration of hostilities between that country and England, he ardently solicited permission to serve in the United States. The account of the French court at this period, of the character of the king and of Marie Antoinette, of the state of public feeling, and of the influence which the American revolution exercised over the destinies of France, will be found highly interesting and important. La Fayette, of whose youthful energy and devoted love of freedom, M. de Segur speaks with the ardour of an admiring friend, was the first to offer his sword to the struggling Americans; and after the lapse of some time, he was followed by the Count de Segur. Of the American campaign, and the adventures which the Count and his companions met with, we can give no satisfactory account within our present narrow limits; we can only say that the narrative is most amusing, lively, and characteristic. From the United States M. de Segur proceeded to South America; and his travels in the interior of that continent occupy the latter part of the volume before us. After visiting St. Domingo, we find him, on the conclusion of the peace with England, safely landed in his own country.

Of the many celebrated persons of his age, with whom M. de Segur has been in habits of intercourse, it is impossible to speak without admiring the good fortune which brought him into contact with so many distinguished men. He received the literary benediction of Voltaire, and was admitted to the society of Washington.

Were not the part which the Count de Segur has played in public affairs a sufficient test of his talents, his Memoirs would prove him a man of great ability. They are evidently the production of a man who, to a cultivated mind, unites a perfect knowledge of the world.

At the commencement of his Memoirs the Count thus enumerates the various characters which he has borne during the course of his active and singular life—"a colonel, a general officer, a traveller, a navigator, a courtier, the son of a minister, an ambassador, a negotiator, a prisoner, an agriculturist, a soldier, an elector, a poet, a dramatic author, a contributor to newspapers, an essayist, an historian, a deputy, a councillor of state, a senator, an academician, and a peer of France."

Memoirs of the Countess de Genlis, illustrative of the History of the 18th and 19th Centuries. Written by herself. 2 vols. 8vo. English 18s. French 16s.

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Memoirs of M. Fouché, Minister of the General Police of Paris. 2 vols. 8vo. 21s.

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A Series of Picturesque Views in London and its Environs. No. I. imperial 8vo.

The names of the artists employed in this beautiful publication are a sufficient guarantee for its merits. The picturesque views are drawn by Dewint, (whose truly natural and delightful drawings can never be too much admired,) and the architectural views by Mackenzie and Westall, and all of them pass under the exquisite graver of Charles Heath. There is much scenery in the neighbourhood of the metropolis worthy even of Dewint's pencil, and we look forward with pleasure to his representations of the many beautiful views which the Thames affords. The present number, which is chiefly architectural, promises well for its successors.

Etchings, consisting of 39 Plates from the Works of Richard Wilson the Painter. With some Memoirs of his Life, &c. By T. Hastings, esq. 4to. 2*l.* 12s. 6d. and 3*l.* 13s. 6d.

A Picturesque Tour in the Valley of Chamouni, with coloured Plates. In Parts at 14s.

HISTORY.

History of the Expedition to Russia, undertaken by the Emperor Napoleon in the year 1812. By General Count Philip de Segur. 2 vols. 8vo. 25s.

These volumes are, we believe, highly spoken of by those who are best fitted to form a judgment upon their merits. The narrative they contain of the most memorable and stupendous expedition which modern times have beheld, is of a highly interesting character. The history has rather the air of some great fable—the conception of an impassioned imagination—than the semblance of truth and reality. The magnificent and dreadful story is well told by the Count de Segur. At the commencement of it we see Napoleon in the bright meridian of his glory, with his Empress by his side, amid his vassal kings, exhibiting to the eyes of Europe the full splendour of his sovereignty. It was observed that he affected on this occasion a state and pride unusual to him, which served only to give to his after-fortunes a shade of deeper gloom. Monarchs, who mingled vainly amongst his courtiers, were unable to attract his notice, and retired from the presence of their master with looks of suppressed indignation. This was doubtless an impolitic line of conduct; but from the first conception of his insane enterprise to its fatal conclusion, the genius of Napoleon appears to have deserted him. Had, indeed, his task only been to subdue an empire, his heroic mind, enfeebled as it certainly was, might have achieved its purpose; but the elements were his masters. Nothing could exceed the energetic valour of the French, who displayed, during these disastrous campaigns, all a soldier's virtues. The conduct of Ney in the retreat was unparalleled for martial skill and valour. The horrors of that retreat no tongue can adequately tell; and yet the partial and scattered details of it which we find in the pages before us, thrill us with horror. During the whole of the war destruction and suffering wore the forms of giants. Kingdoms were devastated, splendid cities were burnt with fire, men perished in a night by thousands and by tens of thousands—fire and the sword and famine and frost were the perpetual assailants of the invaders. Yet, above all these fatal sufferings, the energy of the human heart often rose triumphant; and, amid the catalogue of horrors, we meet with instances of wonderful heroism and devotion. We select an anecdote of this kind at random.

"That very day a particular calamity was added to the general disaster. At Kowno Napoleon was exasperated against the Vilia, the bridge over which the Cossacks had passed had broken down, and which opposed the passage of Oudinot. He affected to despise it, like every thing else that opposed him, and ordered a squadron of the Polish guard to swim the river. These picked men obeyed the order with hesitation. At first they proceeded in good order, and when out of their depth, redoubled their exertions. They soon reached the middle of the river by swimming. But there, the rapidity of the current broke their order. Their horses then became frightened, quitted their ranks, and were carried away by the violence of the waves; they no longer swam, but floated about in scattered groups. Their riders struggled in vain; at length their strength gave way, and they resigned themselves to their fate. Their destruction was certain; but it was for their country; it was in her presence, and for the sake of their deliverers, that they devoted themselves; and even when on the point of being engulphed for ever, they suspended their unavailing struggles, turned their faces toward Napoleon, and exclaimed "Vive l'Empereur!" Three of them were especially remarked, who, with their heads still above the billows, repeated this cry and perished instantly. The army was struck with mingled horror and admiration."

"In the midst of this gradual decay an action was witnessed exhibiting something of antique energy. Two marines of the Guard were cut off from their column by a band of Cossacks, who seemed determined to take them. One became discouraged, and wished to surrender; the other continued to fight, and called out to him, that if he was coward enough to do so, he would certainly shoot him. In fact, seeing his companion throw away his musket, and stretching out his arms to the enemy, he brought him to the ground when he was in the hands of the Cossacks; then profiting by their surprise, he quickly reloaded his musket, with which he threatened the most forward. He kept them thus in check, retreated from tree to tree, gained ground upon them, and succeeded in rejoining his troop."

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

An Account of the Disease lately prevalent at the General Penitentiary. By P. M. Latham, M. D. 8vo. 8s.

A Series of Elementary Lectures on the Veterinary Art, &c. By William Percivall. Part II. 8vo. 18s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Recollections of Foreign Travel on Life, Literature, and Self-knowledge. By Sir Egerton Brydges, Bart. 2 vols. crown 8vo. 18s.

Sir Egerton Brydges is now an ancient labourer in the vineyard of Literature. From his early youth he has been devoted both to reading and to writing books—an occupation which appears to have been the only solace of his life. He is, in the proper sense of the word, a man of letters; and the present "Recollections" afford us an insight into the nature of the feelings and pleasures attached to that character. From his own account Sir Egerton Brydges has never been a happy man; and perhaps the evil may be traced to that exclusive devotion to literary pursuits and literary fame, which he himself regards as the only thing which has enabled him to bear all that he has suffered. Had his mind been applied to active pursuits, Sir Egerton Brydges would probably have been at this moment a much happier

man than he now represents himself to be. When he threw aside Sir William Blackstone's Commentaries for "the Lawyer's Farewell to his Muse," and abandoned the law for literature, he probably made an exchange little calculated to promote his own happiness. Dry and rugged and unpleasing as he might have found the law, it would have well suited his laborious habits and active mind. But Sir Egerton rejected it, and became a man of letters. As the Confessions of one who has devoted himself to literature, without obtaining the fame which he conceives to be his due, these Recollections are curious and useful. They are a *melange* of autobiography and criticism, written with great rapidity and freedom of thought. Many of the positions which they contain are of course open to much observation; but the circumstance of their having been written under the influence of indisposition, renders them unfit for severe scrutiny. We would willingly believe that the same circumstance has thrown a shade over the author's feelings, and that he views men and things through a medium somewhat morbid.

The Modern Traveller. A popular Description, Geographical, Historical, and Topographical, of the various Countries of the Globe. 12mo. Parts I. to VIII. 2s. 6d. each.

Several numbers of this useful and pleasing work have already appeared, and have, we believe, met with the encouragement which they merit. The object of the publication is to give, in a digested and popular form, the substance of the numerous books of travels, which have lately appeared, and many of which are, from their price, inaccessible to common readers. This is accomplished, not by an abridgment of each writer, but by a digest under the head of each country, of all the information respecting it to be found in the pages of modern travellers. The manner in which this is done appears to be very judicious.

The Gil Blas of the Revolution. By L. B. Picard. Translated from the French. 3 vols. 12mo. 21s.

M. Picard has displayed great talent and address in this novel. To meddle with the Revolution is a difficult and delicate affair; for on the one hand there is the hazard of offending those in power by an unreserved disclosure of political sentiments, and on the other the chance of disgusting the people by too high-coloured a picture of those horrors which accompanied that great moral convulsion. The author has, however, skilfully avoided these difficulties, and yet produced what we imagine to be an accurate representation of French society during the Revolution. The atrocities which took place at that period are thrown very much into the background; indeed the state of public feeling on such matters is, perhaps, softened down beyond what history justifies. We have, however, in the adventures of the hero, and of several of the other characters who are introduced, some admirable illustrations of that want of political principle which has been so ruinous to the interests of freedom and good government in France. Giffard, the hero, is by turns of every party. The young Abbé Derigny forsakes the cloister for the camp, becomes a determined democrat, and at last is converted into a general of division under Napoleon; while the aristocratic Marquis de Renville, originally a stanuch supporter of the king, veers round with the changing wind of fortune, and becomes one of the Imperial chamberlains.

The idea of the plot is well conceived, and many of the scenes are sprightly and amusing.

The Diary of Henry Teonge, Chaplain on board his Majesty's Ships Assistance, Bristol, and Royal Oak, Anno 1675 to 1679. Now first published from the original MS. 8vo. 12s.

This is a curious volume; for though, as a record of facts, it cannot be considered important, yet as a lively and genuine picture of the manners and feelings of the time, it must be regarded as a valuable relic. The journal had remained in the possession of a respectable Warwickshire family until it fell into the hands of the present publisher, who has given it to the world in a very neat form, with the desirable addition of many judicious and carefully collected annotations. The Chaplain is no dull theologian who makes his diary an apology for a sermon; but a hearty merry companion, who gossips in his book precisely as he may be supposed to have done over his bottle. Whenever the rump of beef upon which he dines is well roasted, he relates that fact with evident satisfaction. "This day," says the worthy clergyman, "dined with us Sir Roger Strickland. We had a gallant baked pudding, an excellent leg of porke, and colliflowers, an excellent dish made of pigs' pettitoes, two roasted piggs, one turkeycock, a roasted hogg's head, three ducks, a dish of Cyprus burds, and pistachoes and dates together, and store of good wines!" Occasionally the reverend sailor diversifies his narrative with the effusions of his muse, and indulges in sentimental recollections of his "lovely Giany." His Diary, in short, is a very original production.

Papyro-plastics, or the Art of Modelling in Paper; being an instructive Amusement for young Persons of both Sexes, from the German, by D. Boileau. With 22 Plates. 5s.

This little volume has gone through four editions in Germany, and has reached a second in this country. It teaches an amusing, and in some degree instructive art, and will be found to afford a great deal of rational occupation for children.

The Sixth Report of the Committee of the Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline, &c. 8vo. 5s.

The present report and the copious appendix attached to it will be found to contain a variety of very interesting and important matter. The labours of the Society are beginning to make themselves visible in the general spirit of improvement with regard to the state of our prisons, which pervades the whole country. A great change has taken place in the interior economy of our gaols since the period of the last report, and the best effects are to be anticipated from the exertions which are so generally making to introduce a better system of prison discipline. The Society still profess their attachment to the tread-

mill, (though not, we confess, as it appears to us, upon very good grounds,) but at the same time they acknowledge the necessity which exists for introducing some regular rules for the application of this very severe species of labour.

Much intelligence, with regard to the state of prisons abroad, is collected in the Appendix. An excellent report on the state of several of the gaols in Switzerland, by a member of the Society, will be found there. This gentleman, on remarking to the guide who conducted him through the prison at Friebourg in Suabia, that so many felons brought together constituted a school for vice, received the following answer:—"Non, Monsieur, c'est encore plus; c'est l'université de crime pour le perfectionner."

We observe with great pleasure some sensible remarks at the conclusion of the report on those excellent institutions—the infant schools.

Maps and Plans illustrative of Herodotus, Thucydides, and Xenophon, chiefly selected from D'Anville, Rennell, Anacharsis, and Gail.

A View of the present state of the Salmon and Channel Fisheries, &c. By J. Cornish, esq. 8vo. 6s. 6d.

An Enquiry into the state of Negro Slavery, with Reports, &c. By A. M'Donnell, esq. 1 vol. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Letters on the State of Ireland; addressed by J. K. L. to a friend in England. 8vo. 8s.

The Edinburgh Review, No. LXXXII. 6s.

A Letter addressed to Proprietors and Managers of Canals, &c. By T. Grahame, esq. 8vo. 3s.

Reasons against the Repeal of the Usury Laws. 8vo. 4s.

A Brief Treatise of Bona Notabilia, &c. By G. Lawtor, Notary Public. 8vo. 5s.

NOVELS, TALES, &c.

De Santillana, or the Force of Bigotry. A Romantic Tale. By Z. Wentworth. 4 vols. 12mo. 1*l.* 4s.

Tales of Fault and Feeling. 3 vols. 12mo.

St. Hubert; or the Trials of Angelina. 3 vols. 12mo. 18s.

POETRY AND THE DRAMA.

Poems on Various Subjects; chiefly Theatrical. By W. Thew. 8vo. 5s.

Select Poets of Great Britain. To which are prefixed Critical Notices of each Author. By W. Hazlitt, esq. 8vo. 15s.

Cadijah: or the Black Palace. A Tragedy in five acts. By Mrs. Jamieson. 4s.

The Songs of Deordra, translated from the Irish, with other Poems. By T. Stott, esq. 9s.

The Tragicall Historie of Hamlet. By Shakespeare. Reprinted from the only known Copy of 1603. 8vo. 5s.

THEOLOGY.

The Crisis; or an Attempt to shew from Prophecy, illustrated by the Signs of the Times, the Prospects and Duties of the Church of Christ at the present period, &c. By the Rev. E. Cooper. 8vo. 7s.

An Appeal to the Masters of Families on the necessity and advantage of Family Prayer. By the Rev. C. T. Collins, M. A. 8vo. 5s.

Sermons on Faith and other Subjects. By Robert Nares, M. A. F. R. S. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

VOYAGES, TRAVELS, &c.

A Visit to Greece in 1823 and 1824, by George Waddington, esq. Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Author of Travels in Ethiopia. 8vo. 8s. 6d.

The perusal of Mr. Waddington's pages may, perhaps, abate the ardour of some persons who have felt strongly for the Greeks; but this result ought not to follow. Mr. Waddington is a very impartial writer, and details the atrocities which the Greeks have occasionally committed, side by side with those of the Turks. He does not endeavour to conceal the unfavourable impressions which he received on his journey; and it is possible that in many instances those impressions may be correct. The regeneration of a country is, in most cases, only accomplished by years of crime and blood; and Greece is now undergoing that grievous deliverance from despotism. We must not look in the ignorant and the oppressed for the virtues of the wise and the free. Generations may pass away before the horror of the scenes which have taken place in Greece is redeemed. But that they will be redeemed when freedom shall be established, who can doubt? We trust, therefore, that no impressions adverse to the Greek cause will be derived from the volume before us, which, without reference to the opinions of the writer, is valuable for the mass of original information which it contains—information calculated to throw great light upon the real position of the Greeks. Of the style in which the book is written it is unnecessary to speak, as Mr. Waddington is already known to the public by his Travels in Ethiopia.

The following is the account given by Mr. W. of Colocotroni and his court:—

"I have presented myself three or four times at the levees of Colocotroni, and have received from him repeated assurances of his peculiar respect for the English nation, and his attachment to its individual members; and, in fact, he immediately provided me with an excellent lodging, which I could not otherwise have procured. These professions amuse me the more, as the old hypocrite is notoriously anti-Anglican, and is continually, and publicly, accusing the British government of designs to occupy and enslave the Morea. His manners however, to do him justice, are utterly devoid of urbanity; and, like his countenance and dress, are precisely those which best become a distinguished captain of banditti. His court seems to consist of about fifteen capatani, who seat themselves on the sofa which lines three sides of his spacious hall, from the walls of

which are suspended Turkish muskets curiously inlaid, with many valuable pistols and sabres. His capatani are as filthy a crew as I ever beheld, and for the most part ill-looking and very meanly attired; but the most miserably starving wretch that I have observed among them is a papas, or priest, bonneted and bearded, but still military. The usual covering for their head is nothing more than the red cap of the country; but there are generally two or three of the party who think proper, from whatsoever feeling of vanity, to burden themselves with extremely large and shapeless turbans. Colocotroni takes little notice of any of them, and seldom rises at their entrance. The fourth side of the room is occupied by a number of soldiers, who remain standing; upon some occasion Colocotroni thought proper to command them to retire. They obeyed reluctantly and slowly, and in a very few minutes returned in parties of two or three, and reoccupied their station. There is no smoking, nor any circulation of coffee or conversation. This singularly dull scene may last about twenty minutes; and then, on some signal from the chief, the party rise and disperse."

Travels in South America during the years 1819, 1820, 1821, containing an Account of the present state of Brazil, Buenos Ayres, and Chile. By Alexander Caldcleugh, esq. 2 vols. 8vo. 30s.

The number of travels in South America which have appeared this season, and are continuing to appear, are a strong proof of the great interest felt in this country with regard to the young Republics of the new world. When so many speculators have invested their fortunes in mines which remain to be discovered, it is not surprising that they should wish to have some account of the regions in which their contingent riches are buried. Any ingenious person may extract a variety of very feasible companies from Mr. Caldcleugh's book,—a hint which we hope will not be lost upon our enterprising city readers. "The Buenos Ayres' Horned Cattle Company" would, we doubt not, be a very profitable speculation. The Company might supply all Europe with jerked beef and hides. The various uses to which a Buenos Ayrian applies his horses and cows are singular enough. His horses thresh his corn, not as with us, by working a machine, but by galloping over the corn. They also make his bricks by kneading the clay. The diet of the Buenos Ayrian through all seasons is beef, and beef only: and even his poultry are fed with beef. An ox's head furnishes him with a seat, and an ox's hide with a bed. A beggar in Buenos Ayres has no more idea of begging on foot, than a mendicant in England of soliciting alms on horseback;—in short, cows and horses are to be had for the asking. At the present prices of tallow and leather, this prospect offers great advantages to the Company.

Mr. Caldcleugh appears to be an observant traveller; and the information collected by him on the present state of South America is certainly valuable. The account of the Buenos Ayrians is particularly interesting. Of the knowledge and information which are to be found amongst the South Americans, Mr. C. does not give a very flattering account; but the time has at length arrived, when intelligence of every kind will make a rapid progress. Of the superstition of the Chilians Mr. C. relates the followirg entertaining anecdote:—

"I had some amusing conversation in the course of the ride with my tropeiro, who wore a charm about his neck, which Rosario had shown me while he was asleep, and in which it was evident he placed considerable faith. I learned from him that every one in the country wore some charm or other, either to render the bearer fortunate in his undertakings, or as a protection from the darts of Cupid or the boa constrictor. As I conducted myself with becoming gravity, I extracted from the tropeiro the common method of making a most efficacious charm.—'You must take,' said he, 'such a piece of iron as this, (it was magnetic iron ore,) and steep it for twenty-four hours in milk, repeating every four hours these words—Do your duty, or you shall not be fed. Then place the iron in white wine for twenty-four hours, which it will render turbid—a satisfactory proof,' added the tropeiro, 'that it has become vivified: next proceed to a blacksmith's, and obtaining some iron filings, feed the iron with them once a day. Now you possess one of the most efficacious charms, and one that I have used for many years.' The tropeiro then gave me some advice about shaving—not to allow any particle of my beard to get into strange hands, for fear of the recurrence of an accident which once nearly became fatal to a gentleman he knew very well. A lady, continued he, fell in love with a gentleman who did not answer her suit. Finding him inexorable, she bribed his black servant to give her some of his master's beard. The negro took the bribe, but deceived the sorceress by giving her a few black hairs from a hide which lay in one corner of the room. The same evening, to the horror and dismay of the gentleman, the hide jumped up and made a rush toward the door. The slave then made a confession of what had occurred; and the door being opened, the hide instantly departed, and was followed over two prickly hedges to the house of the lady. The latter, on hearing a noise at the door, concluded that she had triumphed over the obduracy of the gentleman; but on lifting the latch, found how she had been deceived by the negro. The punishment awarded to this feiticeira was a whipping at the door of the church."

Such were the stories of the tropeiro, in which he and all the inhabitants of the country put the firmest belief, and in which I seemingly acquiesced.

Dr. Lyall's Travels in Russia, &c. 2 vols. 8vo. 30s.

Sicily and its Monuments. Part I. 4to. 14s.

West African Sketches. f.cap. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS.

Resumé de l'Histoire d'Espagne. Par M. A. Rabbe. 1 vol. 18mo. (A Summary of the History of Spain. By M. A. Rabbe, &c.)

This is an excellent abridgment, and gives a succinct but satisfactory idea of the various phases through which this singular people have passed, and upon whom, at this present moment, such extraordinary and cruel experiments are trying. Spain and her destinies being now the chief topic of conversation, this little book of M. Rabbe, offering so much valuable information in so small a space, will be found a very useful acquisition.

Histoire Littéraire de la France, Ouvrage commencé par les Benedictins de St. Maur, et continué par des Membres de l'Institut. Tome XVI. in 4° relatif à l'Histoire Littéraire du 13e Siecle. (The Literary History of France, a work begun by the Benedictines of St. Maur, and continued by the Members of the Institute. Vol. XVI. 4to. &c.)

If this work were not tainted by the misrepresentations which it is the interest of the Jesuits to propagate, it would be worth while perusing by those who are anxious to trace the progress of the human intellect. But, in the spirit in which it is got up, it is unworthy of being resorted to as a guide. The Marquis de Pastoret, formerly an unsuccessful trader at Marseilles, now a peer of France, and active instrument of the Jesuits, has had this volume written by some needy young literato, who hopes for preferment through the influence of the powerful children of Loyola.

Memoires de Comte Joseph de Puysaie Lieutenant-general, pour servir à l'Histoire du Parti Royaliste en France, pendant la Revolution. 5 vols. 8vo. (Memoirs of Lieutenant-general Count J. de Puysaie, serving for the History of the Royalist Party in France, during the Revolution.)

We only mention these memoirs, the present being a second edition, for the purpose of stating a singular fact. The first edition of this work appeared between 1803 and 1808. A number of the barefaced mistatements made by the Royalist Party since that period, are found to be in direct contradiction to the statements emanating from the Royalist pen of M. de Puysaie. Whilst on the other hand, several of the falsehoods advanced by M. de Puysaie, have been exposed by M. Lacretelle and other members of the Society *de Bonnes Lettres*, who are said to be sold to the police.

Memoires de M. de Vauban, Chef d'état Major de l'Armée des Princes. (Memoirs of M. de Vauban, Chief of the Staff of the Army of the Princes.)

M. de Vauban was surnamed the Ajax of the army of the Emigrés. He returned to France disgusted with the intrigues of which he had been a witness, and wrote these memoirs, which contain some very extraordinary revelations. They are extremely rare and valuable at present, for, though contained in one volume, 240 francs has recently been given for a copy. There are some very curious passages in them, relative to his present Majesty Charles X. But whether they be true or not, posterity alone will be able to pronounce.

Memoires de M. l'Abbé Guillon, pour servir à l'Histoire de la Ville de Lyon, pendant la Revolution. Tome 3e 8vo. (Memoirs of the Abbé Guillon, serving for the History of Lyons during the Revolution.

Des deux Abbés Guillon. Brochure en 8vo. (The two Abbés Guillon. A pamphlet in 8vo.

The Abbé Guillon, author of the memoirs upon the City of Lyons, was driven from Paris by the police under Napoleon, and took refuge at Milan, then governed by Prince Eugene Beauharnois. Whilst residing there, he had an altercation with Ugo Foscolo. On his return to France, this Abbé, the most impudent intriguer of his party, published these memoirs relative to the city of Lyons, which are curious from the *ultra* exaggeration that pervades them, but which very exaggeration has been the cause of their success amongst the *Hobereaux* or squirearchy of the South of France. The little rustic nobles who inhabit the country from Lyons to Toulouse, and from Toulouse to Nice, may be set down as the most fanatic and ignorant class in France. These memoirs, being written expressly to flatter their ignorance and fanaticism, may in that point of view be found useful to consult by those who are desirous of studying or writing upon the curious history of the insurrection of the South. The name of Abbé Guillon is in such bad odour, that another abbé of the same name has thought proper to publish a pamphlet to prove that he has nothing in common, unless the name, with the Abbé Guillon, author of the memoirs.

Le Duc de Guise à Naples, ou Memoires sur les Revolutions de ce Royaume en 1647 et 1648. 1 vol. 8vo. (The Duke de Guise at Naples, or Memoirs of the Revolutions in that Kingdom in 1647 and 1648.

All the writers who aim at popularity in France at present, are publishing imitations of Sir Walter Scott. M. Salvandy has given an "Alonzo," M. Felix Bodin "Le Pere et la Fille," M. Traguon, "Childebert III," and M. Keratry, "Le dernier des Beaumanoirs. All these productions have been most vigorously puffed by their authors in the Journals which they edit, but to little or no effect as to real reputation, for, like ill-inflated balloons, these pretended *chefs d'œuvre* rise only to fall. To this list of unsuccessful imitators of the great European Scotchman, we have now to add another in the person of a nobleman of the court of Charles X., Count Pastoret, son to a peer of France. Until the appearance of the "Duc de Guise," M. F. Bodin's "Le Pere et la Fille" might have been consider-

ed the most tame and tiresome of these imitations; but now the palm of *ennui* must be handed over to the Count de Pastoret, for there is in the "Duc de Guise," an air of absurd pomp and false grandeur, which M. Bodin has contrived to avoid, that renders its perusal intolerable. All these writers profess to be in hot pursuit of nature and truth; but to judge them by their works, it would appear that they have not caught even the most distant glimpse of either one or the other. The principal events upon which this work of Count Pastoret turns, are the celebrated conspiracy, or rather frightful revolution, at the head of which was the fisherman Aniello, and the conduct of one of the members of the Guise family during and after this event. The immense success of the Count de Segur's work on the campaign of 1812, has been most fatal to all these new-born romances, and will prove equally so to those about to come forth; for in it are joined to the truth of history, all the interest and strange vicissitude of the most touching romance, together with a pretty strong dose of that bombast and false pathetic, so dear to the common herd of readers.

Poésies de Chaulieu, précédées d'une Notice Biographique et Littéraire, par M. Lemontey de l'Académie Française. 1 vol. 8vo. (The Poetry of Chaulieu, preceded by a Biographical and Literary Notice, by M. Lemontey.)

We mention this publication solely on account of the notice that accompanies it. M. Lemontey is one of the most avaricious men in Paris, and at the same time one of the most intellectual, taking even into account his brother academicians. M. Lemontey, as a writer, is always amusing; whilst his rival M. Jouy has, within the last three or four years, become heavy and tiresome. M. Jouy has written too much; M. Lemontey not enough. No Englishman who relishes French *esprit*, the true *esprit a la Voltaire*, should let escape any, even the most insignificant, productions of M. Lemontey and M. Courier. These two men of distinguished talent have a sovereign contempt for literary intrigue and the science of puffing, and accordingly their names are but rarely mentioned in the Journals; whilst every paper is filled with the praises of Viscount d'Arlincourt, Count de Pastoret, Salvandy, &c. The latter have of course a momentary vogue, the public attention being attracted by their importunate buzzing; but the former, though proceeding slowly, are yet in the right path to literary renown; and a renown in which they will have few contemporary sharers—as *esprit*, that quality for which they are most remarkable, is becoming every day more rare in France.

Notice sur la Vie de Thaddeus Kosciusko. Par M. Alfred Fagot. (An Account of the Life of Thaddeus Kosciusko. By M. Alfred Fagot.)

Like Lafayette and Carnot, Kosciusko took a large share in the affairs of his country, and yet *remained an honest man*. This last trait is becoming every day of less frequent occurrence. Lying, flattery, and cant, contribute to the success of a living hero, but prove fatal to his reputation when dead. Every one is anxious to express his contempt for hypocrisy, when the riches and titles it has procured to the hypocrite have passed into other hands. This is an interesting account of Kosciusko. When the Polish hero escaped from the cruel fangs of the Emperor Paul of Russia, he retired to Fontainebleau. Napoleon made propositions to him in 1810, to which he refused to accede. It would probably have been better for his country if he had listened to them. The influence of such a character might have induced Napoleon to resuscitate *de bonne foi* the Kingdom of Poland in 1812. The measure adopted by Napoleon at Wilna, tended to bring ruin on the Polish nobility. Kosciusko would have made him comprehend that it made little or no difference to the Polish boor to obey one master instead of another; and consequently, that the first step to be taken in Poland, was to address himself to the passions and interests of the noblesse, in order, by their means, to rekindle the love of country amongst the lower classes. Such a counsellor as Kosciusko would have been of infinitely more use than the Duke of Bassano and the Abbé de Pradt, very amiable and respectable persons, but entirely ignorant of the materials they had to work upon, and moreover short-sighted as statesmen.

De l'Emigration et des Colonies. Par M. de Pradt, Ancien Evêque de Malines. 2 vols. 8vo. (On Emigration and the Colonies. By M. de Pradt.)

These, though upon political subjects, are two most amusing volumes. As the chief topic of conversation for the next month will be the 1000 millions of francs M. de Villele intends giving to the Emigrés, it is fortunate for the Parisians that they have to repeat the sprightly and piquant remarks of M. de Pradt, instead of the pompous bombast and tiresome periods of M. de Chateaubriand. Of the French Deputies, the greater number belong, or are allied to, emigrant families. Of the peers, an immense majority are in the same predicament. It then clearly follows that these two bodies are both *judges and parties*, and decree in their own favour, when they pass a law compelling the nation to endow the Emigrés with 1000 millions. They take advantage of their vicinity to the treasury, and having gained over the guardian, either by fear or corruption, to subtract 1000 millions of the public money; as they are sure of impunity, they add effrontery to plunder, and divide the spoil before the eyes of the very persons from whom it has been taken. This is the theme upon which M. de Pradt has modulated through two volumes in a very sparkling and piquant style. In despite of his sixty-eight years, the fire of his active mind has in no way gone down. He speaks incessantly for three or four hours every evening in the saloons of Paris, and yet finds time and ideas sufficient for three or four charming volumes every year. Will his present work be read, or understood by foreigners? This is a question we dare not take upon us to answer. There is a *finesse*, an airiness altogether French, in these pretty pages of M. de Pradt, that remove them to an almost immeasurable distance from the ponderous and irrefutable articles of the Edinburgh Review.

LITERARY REPORT.

Nine gentlemen (just the number of the Muses), calling themselves a "Society for the Encouragement of Literature," lately held a meeting at the Freemasons' Tavern, the result of which was a prospectus, from which we extract a brief account of their plan. "The difficulties (say the nine sages) with which authors have to contend in bringing their works before the public, have long been the subject of complaint among literary men; and have doubtless, in numerous instances, repressed the early efforts of genius." Bad authors, indeed, find great difficulty in bringing their works before the public, and it is lucky for the public that it is so: but *good* writers, so far from finding any backwardness on the part of the booksellers, are eagerly sought after, and their works excite a competition among the publishers of the present day, which has been hitherto unparalleled. Every one who knows any thing about literature knows, that the prices now obtained by authors for copyrights are enormous; and those who give these sums (the booksellers) are, as Johnson long ago said, "the most discriminating and liberal patrons of literary men." They are better qualified to judge than mere amateurs, of what will *sell*—and no book that will not sell is worth publishing. Whatever difficulties, in the way of bringing out works, may have existed long since, they assuredly exist no longer: though we do not believe that at any period booksellers were ever foolish enough to refuse to publish what was worth publishing: and they certainly have in all ages published much that was not so. Booksellers, of course, will not publish what they think will not sell: will the Society proceed on a different plan? And if not, wherein lies the difference between it, and a great publisher? Nay, the publisher will risk more—for of two interests, which is the most likely to be attended to—an *individual* interest, or a *general* interest? Will a man not risk more for the chance of his own benefit, than he will for the benefit of others? Therefore, Mr. Colburn, Mr. Murray, or any other principal publisher, will hazard more than the nine gentlemen of the Society. As to the assertion, that the difficulties alluded to (if they ever did exist) "have repressed the early efforts of genius," it is undeserving of notice. Otway and Chatterton, the two most unfortunate names in our literature, found no difficulty in getting all they wrote *published*: and their melancholy fate is to be ascribed to causes very different from the unwillingness of booksellers. At the present day, however, the booksellers have as little the power as the will "to repress the early efforts of genius:" the magazines are open to all who can write,—contributions to them are liberally paid—and some of the highest names in our poetry and literature do not disdain to be the judges of the compositions offered for insertion. Any one, therefore, who possesses talent or genius, has this field open to him: and even if some booksellers should be so foolishly blind to their own interests as to neglect such a person, these publications circulate so widely that an able writer will soon be *déterré*. "Although no positive estimate (say the nine wise men) can be formed of the pecuniary advantages which are likely to accrue to the proprietors, yet, from the well-known facts, that *the profits on publications are generally large*, and that, on many popular works, *they exceed the ordinary limits of those on other speculations*, it may be reasonably presumed that the annual returns from that source will be considerable." Did these gentlemen ever ask any one, not belonging to their Society, how the profits on books came to be larger than those on other speculations? We will tell them. The profits of publishers are larger than those of some other speculators, because their risks are greater, their occasional losses heavy, and their stock of unsold books always great. The Directors of this Society seem to think that all *their* speculations are to turn out well; that *their* books are all to go through five or six editions at least: that they are to have all the advantages and great profits of successful publishers, and none of the losses which they sustain,—which losses are the very reason why their profits in other cases are, and ought to be, great.

In short, to sum up our opinion of this Society, we pronounce its plans to be impracticable, and the establishment of such an institution utterly useless. While there are booksellers who will pay any sums, however large, for copyrights of good works, the authors of them have no more interest in the establishment of such a society as that we have been noticing, than in the opening of a new bookseller's shop. The Institution, however, offers many attractions to those whose writings no bookseller will purchase or publish: two results, therefore, will inevitably follow from its establishment: first, that the losses of the subscribers must be great, for books which no publisher will buy are not very likely to sell; and, secondly, that the public will be deluged with the dismal trash

which the Society is thus most likely to publish. Such a Society, in fact, instead of being "for the encouragement of literature," must necessarily, from its plan and its rivalry of the great bookselling houses, turn out neither more nor less than a "Society for the Encouragement of Bad Writers."

Dr. PARIS, an ingenious physician at the West end of the town, has just invented an amusing and philosophical toy, called the Thaumatrope, founded upon the well-known optical principle that an impression upon the eye lasts for a short interval (about one eighth of a second) after the object which produced it has been withdrawn. The Thaumatrope is composed of circular cards about the size of a crown piece, to each side of which is fastened a string, which you twist round, and thereby render visible to the eye the objects painted on both sides of the card. For example, on one side of the card is painted a cage, on the other a parrot; by whirling round the card rapidly, the bird appears in the cage. In addition to the recreation which this toy must afford, it offers to young people an opportunity of exercising their talent for invention, by extending the number of subjects given by the learned and ingenious inventor of the toy, and furnishing a motto for each.—Some persons have objected to the high price of the Thaumatrope (7s.), but we think most unjustly. It is quite fair that the inventor should be remunerated for his invention; and to be so, he must sell the Thaumatrope while it is new: for the construction of the toy is so easy, that it will soon be copied by every one capable of drawing, and become as common as another philosophical and beautiful invention—the Kaleidoscope.

The King of Spain has authorised the printing of the Autograph Journal of Christopher Colombus, and those of several other illustrious navigators, which have been preserved in the Escurial with the greatest care, but which no one has hitherto been allowed to peruse.

Mr. Parry, who is mentioned by Count Gamba and others, as having been intimate with Lord Byron during the latter period of his residence in Greece, is about to publish his account of Lord Byron's death.

A volume of Letters to and from Steele, Pope, Gay, Bolingbroke, &c. with some poetical pieces from original MSS. is in the press.

SIR JONAH BARRINGTON has announced his intention of immediately completing the important work he commenced some years since, entitled, "Historical Anecdotes of Ireland, with Secret Memoirs of the Union." The whole will form 10 Numbers, which will be embellished with 40 Portraits.

The Memoirs of Michael Kelly, written by himself, are proceeding very rapidly through the press. They are superintended by a gentleman of great literary reputation, whose friendship for this once celebrated vocalist, and still most entertaining companion, has induced him to undertake this gratuitous labour. Kelly, it is well known, has mixed with the first wits of the day, and has a memory stored with anecdotes, of which he records a great number relative to various distinguished persons, political, literary, and musical.

Mr. THOMAS CAMPBELL has addressed a letter to the Editor of the Edinburgh Review, upon a passage in that work, in the review of Theodric, which went to attribute the idea of his poem, "The last Man," to Lord Byron. It appears, on the contrary, that the idea alluded to, and which Lord Byron has introduced into his poem entitled "Darkness," was given to his lordship by Mr. Campbell, during a conversation at his lordship's lodgings in St. James's-street, some years ago.

The Rev. Dr. NARES, Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford, is preparing for publication, Memoirs of the Life and Administration of the Right Hon. William Cecil Lord Burleigh, Lord High Treasurer of England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, with extracts from his private and official correspondence, and other papers not previously investigated. When it is remembered that to this great statesman almost every question of government was referred, during the long and brilliant reign of Elizabeth, and that he in consequence virtually directed most of the leading measures of that important period, there can be little doubt but that his history, when fully developed (a task which has never before been attempted) by the aid of his exceedingly numerous and valuable manuscripts, will be found one of the most interesting subjects of contemplation that could be selected, especially when historically considered. The work is to form two volumes in quarto, and to be accompanied by portraits and other engravings by the first artists.

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from Feb. 1 to Feb. 28, 1825.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1825.	Thermometer. From	To	Barometer. From	To	1825.	Thermometer. From	To	Barometer. From	To
Feb. 1	48	39	29,96	30,15	Feb. 15	34	41	30,09	29,97
2	30	44	30,27	29,85	16	36	47	29,90	stat.
3	49	37	29,46	stat.	17	35	49	29,92	29,88
4	28	33	29,50	29,60	18	39	49	29,88	30,05
5	24	34	29,60	29,63	19	42	50	30,10	30,16
6	29	40	29,84	30,10	20	41	54	30,14	30,26
7	29	42	30,10	29,90	21	31	47	30,30	30,35
8	32	45	29,85	30,00	22	27	47	30,35	30,24
9	33	46	30,20	30,30	23	36	43	30,10	30,07
10	31	45	30,30	30,40	24	28	42	30,10	30,16
11	28	47	30,40	stat.	25	29	41	30,28	stat.
12	26	42	30,40	stat.	26	28	37	30,18	30,04
13	25	42	30,40	stat.	27	33	43	29,77	29,50
14	33	38	30,33	30,20	28	28	44	29,50	29,59

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

FARMING operations are not so forward as we anticipated last month: dripping weather in the first instance, and frosty mornings latterly, have interrupted the preparations for Spring sowing, and retarded the progress of the work. Indeed neither the avocations of the season, nor the progress of vegetation, are by any means so forward as might have been expected, considering the facilities which open weather affords to the one, and the stimulus which it might be expected to impart to the other. The young wheats, although exhibiting sufficiency of plant, have hitherto made but little vegetative progress, turnips have scarcely begun to sprout, and the pastures are almost as naked as they were two months ago.

The lambing season is reported to have been satisfactory, and the fall of lambs at least upon a par with those of former years; some time must elapse, however, before the flocks will be wholly relieved from the malady with which they have been so extensively afflicted: we mean that of the *rot*, a designation, to be sure, which conveys but an imperfect idea of the nature of the disorder to those who are unacquainted with it, being no other than an affection of the liver, which in the early stages of the malady is found upon inspection to contain apparently living substances, usually denominated plaice, from their resemblance to the fish of that name, and which eventually terminates in actual putridity and consequent dissolution. Wool has experienced a rapid advance within the last four months, but is now supposed to have reached its ultimatum, as must also, we apprehend, the sheep themselves and every other description of live stock, the increased value of which is almost unprecedented.

Horses have risen in value within the last two years nearly an hundred per cent. and are still looking upwards and in greater demand. Upon the whole, if farming productions in general have once more risen to the standard which will afford remuneration to those engaged in its pursuits, it does but participate in the general improvement that the dissemination of wealth has imparted to the sinews of industry, in the circulation of capital which had previously been expended in supplying the necessities of the state: and cold indeed must be the heart of those men (yet such there are) who can view with a jealous eye the brighter prospects which once more illuminate the picture of rural life, and transmit a feeling of contentment into its recesses of retirement. The husbandman, as it were, breathes a purer air, and the labourer eats a sweeter crust; his family is better clad, better provisioned, and better instructed; less dependant upon "knaves in office, partial in the work of distribution," and himself a better man, because he feels a sort of independence in knowing that a competition for his services will secure to him a fair remuneration for his labour, and raise him above the grovelling necessity of asking as a boon, that which he is able to acquire by right. The consequence is, that petty crimes are less frequent, the ale-house less resorted to, and the morals as well as the condition of the peasantry are in a gradual state of improvement.

CORN RETURNS.

Aggregate Average Prices of Corn, Feb. 12th, 65s 1d—19th, 66s 1d—26th, 66s 0d—March 5th, 65s 11d.

MEAT, by Carcase, per Stone of 8lb. at Newgate and Leadenhall Market.

Beef	3s	4d	to	4s	0d
Mutton	3	4	to	5	0
Veal	4	0	to	5	8
Pork	4	0	to	5	8
Lamb	0	0	to	0	0

POTATOES.—Spitalfields p.ton.

Oxnobles	3l	10s	to	3l	15s
Yorkshire Kidneys,	5	0	to	0	0
Scotch Reds	4	0	to	0	0
Marsh Champions	5	10	to	5	15

HAY AND STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield.—Old Hay, 90s to 100s—Inf. 65s to 85s—Clover, 100s to 110s—Inf. 80s to 95s—Straw, 40s to 46s.

St. James's.—Hay, 60s to 105s—New ditto, 0s to 0s—Clover, 80s to 105s—Straw, 39s to 52s 6d

Whitechapel.—Clover, 90s to 115s—Hay, 60s to 100s—Straw, 42s to 50s.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Three per Cent. Consols were on the 25th ult. 93⅛¼; New Four per Cent, 105¼⅜; India Bonds, 75 77 pm.; 1½d. Exchequer Bills, 1000*l.* 52 55 pm.; Consols for the Account, 93⅛⅜; India, for the Account, 279½; Lottery Tickets, 19*l.* 19s.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

London, March 24.

We had occasion in our last number to allude to the speculative spirit which had latterly been transferred from the Stock Exchange, to Mincing-lane, producing a considerable rise in the prices of various articles of foreign and domestic produce. We have in our present report to notice a depression in the value of several of those commodities, arising from a suspension of the abovementioned cause, or from what might be technically called a reaction. To attempt in every instance to account for the fluctuations to which mercantile property is constantly subject, would be useless, if not supererogatory, so much frequently depending upon circumstances of no real commercial importance: it must, however, be acknowledged that the more than usual attention which has of late been paid to the mercantile concerns of this country by the legislature, will give an additional interest to reports of the present nature; and should we in future devote rather more space to these articles, we have no doubt that the increase of matter will be acceptable, at least to our commercial readers.

Our foreign and colonial trade is about to assume new features, a different policy is gradually developing itself, which must necessarily lead to the most important results. To extend our commerce, by increasing the facility of consumption of foreign produce in this country, is the avowed object of his Majesty's government, and is to be produced by doing away with the prohibitory duties which have so long fettered our intercourse with foreign nations, a repeal of the whole of which it is contemplated will take place in no great length of time. In the mean while, one-half of the existing duty on hemp and coffee has been taken off, and a considerable reduction on that of foreign iron and French and Portuguese wines also takes place immediately; and with regard to the Colonies, it was proposed by Mr. Huskisson on the 21st instant to adopt regulations which should have the effect of reducing all the direct commerce between the colonies and other countries, to the same principles that govern the direct commerce between the former and the mother-country, viz. by enlarging the list of articles which, under existing circumstances, the colonies were at present permitted to import through any other channel than that of the mother-country. It was also proposed to adopt the warehousing system in certain parts of the colonies, by allowing goods from all parts of the world to be bonded there; and lastly, it was held out, that perhaps the effect of this new system would possibly give birth not only to new varieties of commerce, but to a new description of industry with respect to agriculture. Besides the abovementioned changes, it was also mentioned to be in the contemplation of Government to alter the duty on sugar grown in the Mauritius, and to place it on the same footing as West India sugar, as likewise to allow the free importation of corn from Canada, on payment of a small protecting duty.

It cannot be denied that the effect of the above measures, combined with the vast fields for speculation opened to us in the new states of America, are likely to produce considerable changes in our commercial intercourse; and to them may be ascribed the fluctuations noticed in our last monthly report. As regards the con-

tinental nations, unless they are animated with a spirit of reciprocal good will towards us, we very much fear some time will elapse before we shall experience substantial benefits through their medium, from our enlarged mercantile policy, unless indeed our capitalists would divert the funds, now so liberally advanced to foreign governments by way of loans, to more useful purposes; and instead of importing their bonds, would apply the amount to the purchase of such of their productions or manufactures as may be introduced. But to this important subject we intend devoting a separate article in our next, as with it are, in our opinion, combined some of our most vital, commercial, domestic and financial interests.

That our colonies will prosper by the removal of commercial restrictions, is unquestionable; yet the ultimate effect of our policy is obvious. May they ever be grateful to the parent state for the liberal concessions we are making; and may they, when we shall have furnished them with the means of becoming and maintaining their independence, like affectionate children still cherish and cling to the mother-country!

On the subject of the newly formed American states we shall have some valuable information to impart. With resources, political, agricultural and mineral, such as no other countries can boast, it is possible that the men and measures to which they are subjected are not calculated to develope them in the best manner: we would recommend the commercial world particularly, not to be too sanguine as to the advantages to be immediately derived from our intercourse with them.

Since our last a considerable decline has taken place in coffee, to the extent in some instances of 12s.; St. Domingo has been sold to arrive at 76s.; a stagnation prevails in colonial coffees till the operation of the reduction of duty commences.

The Sugar trade has latterly been upon a limited scale; and generally a reduction in value has taken place.

In Cotton considerable business has been transacted, and prices are well supported; in some instances a trifling advance has taken place.

The East India Company has declared for sale on the 10th of May, 3114 bags of Pepper, 100,000 lbs. Cinnamon, 55,000 lbs. Nutmegs, and 20,000 lbs. Mace; they are not likely to obtain the high quotations which several of these articles have lately reached, in consequence of the extraordinary speculation which has prevailed in them.

No orders for Logwood have been executed, and prices continue nominal, indeed so much so that no quotations are even given.

Sales of Pimento have taken place at a decline of ¼d. per lb. the prices being from 10d. to 11d.

The market for Oils has continued steady, with rather more business doing.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM FEB. 19, TO MARCH 19, INCLUSIVE.

N. B. In Bankruptcies in and about London, the Attorneys are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.

The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.

ASHCROFT, J. Liverpool, ironmonger (Finlon
Ashton, J. jun. Penny Bentley, cheesefactor (Brittlebank
Barron, J. Tameton, maltster (Pilkington, Preston
Bath, J. Devonport, grocer (Tinck
Bennet, G. Seymour-place, butcher (Hill, Welbeck-street
Bertram, M. Philpot-lane, perfumer (Leigh, Charlotte-row
Blunt, T. Twickenham, grocer (Humphreys and Cutts, Tooley-street
Blood, E. E. L. and T. Hunter, Aldersgate-street, furnishing ironmongers (Baxter and Heming, Gray's Inn-place
Brookes, S. Bow Common, black ash manufacturer (Mayhew, Chancery-lane
Canburn, W. A. Bayswater, brewer (Loveland, Symonds Inn
Candlin, W. Barnsley, shoemaker (Harding
Charters, W. and P. Merthyr Tydville, tea dealers (Townsend, Bilston
Clark, W. Elizabeth Place, and George Winter, Arnold-place, Newington (Borradaile and Ashmore, King's Arms Yard
Collins, R. D. Bristol, hatter (Cary and Cross
Cooper, E. S. Liverpool, common brewer (Hampson, Manchester
Croston, T. sen. and jun. Liverpool, ship-chandlers (Mason
Dace, U. jun. Waterloo-road, butcher (Garrett, New North-street
Davy, W. Webber-street, carpenter (Wintar and Williams, Bedford-row
Dawson, T. and J. Almondbury, clothiers and dyers (Whitehead and Robinson, Huddersfield
Dean, J. Brompton, timber-merchant (Hird, Berwick-street
Dickson, G. M. Liverpool, provision dealer (Watson, Liverpool
Drout, J. Hull, perfumer (Wilson and Younge, Sheffield
Dyson, J. Longwood, clothier (Holroyd, Halifax
Edwards, J. Bond-street, merchant (London and Tindal, Dowgate-hill
Ekins, J. Oxford-street, cheesemonger (Fairthorne and Co.
Evans, H. and W. Oxford-street, lacemen (Hurst, Milbank-street
Farley, T. Hereford-place, haberdasher (Farris, Surrey-street, Strand
Fletcher, J. Pilkington, grocer, &c. (Brackenbury, Manchester
Forsyth, S. S. Hackney, haberdasher (Brough, Shoreditch
Foulkes, J. Cheltenham, haberdasher (Hurd and Johnson, Temple
French, T. Cheltenham, grocer (Pruen and Co.
Fuller, J. and J. and Fletcher, J. Radcliff, near Bury, Lancashire, provision-dealers (Buckley, Manchester
Gallerand, J. and Pongeard, F. Fenchurch street, merchants (Bourdillon and Hewett, Bread-street
Gardiner, J. Paddington, scavenger (Carlon, High street, Marylebone
Garth, W. Bellgrove-within Colne, cotton-spinner (Tillotson, Colne
Glover, T. Wardour-street, bricklayer (Hodson, Bedford-row

Goodwin, W. Strand, bookseller (Greenhill, Great Carter lane
Graham, G. Sunderland, master-mariner (Hind, Bishopwearmouth
Greenwood, J. Little Gomersall, joiner (Foden, Leeds
Griffiths, J. Holywell, corn merchant (Mason, Denbigh
Gregory, S. and Bowden, J. Manchester, merchants (Phillips
Harding, T. and J. Ravenhill, Bristol, brick-makers (Strickland and Son
Hart, J. Gloucester, woollen-draper (Hale, Bath
Harvey, W. Highgate, victualler (Tatham, Castle-street, Holborn
Hawes, R. B. Walworth, carpenter (Watson and Sons, Bouverie-street
Hay, W. Rosemary-lane, victualler (Templar, Johnstreet, America-square
Hippon, W. Dewsbury, woollen manufacturer (Baker, Rochdale
Hirst, J. Snow Lee House, Huddersfield, cloth-merchant (Rushbury, Carthusian-street
Howell, J. Cheltenham, plumber (Croad
Horndall, J. Bristol, haberdasher (Gates and Hardwick, Cateaton-street, London
Jackson, J. Dover, tailor (Pattrick, Tavistock-street, Covent Garden
Jay, H. Kilburn, Middlesex, carpenter (Saunders and Bailey, Charlotte street
Keene, S. sen. Long Ditton, coal-merchant (Walter, Kingston
King, T. Oxford, grocer (Barrett and Turville, Gray's Inn
Lee, W. Charlotte street, broker (Elkins, Broad-street
Leigh, J. Blue Anchor road, engineer (Holmer, 23 Bridge-street
Levy, J. Hemming's Row, glass dealer (Norton, Whitecross-street
Meyrick, J. Blackman-street, grocer (Winter and Williams, Bedford-row
Newbank, J. Earle-street, stage-master (Hallett, Northumberland-place
O'Shaughnessy, H. P. and Sherborn, G. Pall Mall, bootmakers (Wells, Bedford street
Ousey, H. Stayley Bridge, cabinet-maker (Bennett
Owens, T. Toxteth Park, Liverpool, carter (Docker and Hindle
Passey, S. High street, Newington-butts, bookseller (Winter and Williams, Bedford Row
Pattinson, W. Liverpool, merchant (Orred and Co.
Perry, J. Gravesend, confectioner (Saunders and Co.
Pilkington, R. Blackburn, timber-merchant (Neville and Eccles
Pocock, J. W. Southampton-street, upholsterer (Grimaldi and Staples
Porter, R. Hackney-road, baker (Henrich and Stafford
Redshaw, T. Fleet-street, bookseller (Kaye, Dyer's Buildings
Reeves, J. Eaton, tailor (Jackson, New Inn
Riva, G. and N. Sheffield, hardwaremen (Copeland, Sheffield
Rolley, T. Sheffield, stonemason (Burbeary
Shoreley, H. Little Argyle-street, wine-merchant (Nind and Cotterel, Throgmorton-street
Simpson, J. sen. and J. jun. Liverpool, shipwrights (Mason
Singer, N. P. Liverpool, haberdasher (Gates and Hardwick
Smith, T. G. Sun-street, haberdasher (Fisher, 1, Wallbrook buildings
Smith, G. Watling-street, Manchester, warehouseman (Gunner, Great James-street
Spufford, S. Manchester, brewer (Clay and Thompson
Stead, J. Wakefield, architect (Robinson
Stanley, E. Old Kent Road, linen-draper (Jones, Size-lane
Stoneham, T. Little Chelsea, baker (Crouch, Union-court
Stronach, J. Park place, Mile-end, master mariner (Gale, Basinghall-street
Sweetapple, J. P. Chisenbury, horse-dealer (Coles, Andover
Taylor, C. Salisbury, innholder (Bowles and Co. Shaftesbury
Taylor, T. Ashton-under-line, draper (Whitlow, Manchester
Thornhill, W. York Mews, livery stable-keeper (Carlon, High-street, Marylebone
Tudor, D. Newport, Monmouth, ship-builder (Davis, Abergavenny
Vigor, W. Maidstone, butcher (Stephens
Walker, J. jun. Lambeth Walk, oven-builder (Abraham, Jewry-street
Wilkinson, E. W. Leeds, woollen-manufacturer (Smith and Moore
Yingate, T. W. Bath, dealer (Physick, jun.
Wren, T. London Wall, silkman (Jones, Bucklersbury

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

Alexander Bichet, jun. butcher, Newton-upon-Ayr
John Spier, innkeeper, &c. at Lugton Bridge, Ayr
Gilbert Sanders, hardware-merchant, Glasgow
Thomas Meikle, cattle-dealer, Port Hopetoun
Robert M'Gillivary, upholsterer, Inverness
Thomas Menzies, merchant, &c. Glasgow
Inglis and Robb, merchants in Glasgow, and Robb and Inglis, merchants, Demerara
Alexander Dow, merchant and tin-smith, Balfron

DIVIDENDS.

BARDWELL, G. Bungay, April 5
Barlow, J. and W. Sheffield, April 15
Barnard, J. G Skinner street, March 19
Barrow, R. and T. Liverpool, April 15
Beasley, R. G. Bell, J. and W. Austin Friars, April 16
Beale, W. and Wrathall, J. H. Union street, March 1
Becher, C. C. Lothbury, March 5
Berry, W. Alphington, March 5, April 5
Birks, E. Sheffield, March 9
Bradbury, R. Stone, March 23
Bromige, W. Hartlebury, April 4
Brooks, R. Oldham, March 22
Brown, G. New Bond street, March 26
Bryan, W. L. Poultry, March 26
Bryan, W. L. Gunnell, R. G. Poultry, March 26
Burgess, J. Ipswich, March 14
Carruthers, D. Liverpool, March 28
Castle, S. sen. Bailey, Durham, April 15
Chinney, H. High Holborn, March 26
Clayton, W. Dockhead, March 19
Cleghorn, W. Ratcliffe Highway, March 5
Clevely, E. Woolwich, March 26
Cockburn, S. High street, Marylebone, March 26
Cowell, J. jun. Torquay, March 21
Cox, R. A. Little Britain, March 29
Craig, J. and Davies, J. Basinghall-street, April 10
Croxford, C. jun. Iver, March 26
Davenport, J. & Dunlop, A. Great Portland street, March 26
Davidson, W. and Garnett, A. Liverpool, April 5
Devey, W. Holland street, March 5
Downes, N. Cheadle, March 30
Durtnell, J. Dover, April 20
Edwards, E. L. Cardigan, April 7
Evans, G. Hastings, March 29
Evans, P. Hungerford Market, April 9
Evans, R. Grimley, Worcestershire, April 4
Farrer, W. Friday street, March 26
Fasana, D. Bath, March 26
Fell, W. Cloak lane, March 26
Ferreday, S. Smith, R. & Fisher, J. Bilston, April 4
Fox, T. Great Surrey-street, April 5
Frost, J sen. Bridlington Quay, April 19
Gardiner, G. St. John's Market, March 26
Gasbardi, H. and Gemlin, T. C. M. Savage Gardens, March 22
Gilbee, N. Denton, May 7
Gilpin, W. Villiers-street, April 19
Glover, D. and J. Leeds, March 18
Gray, T. March, April 5
Graves, J. Southwark, April 12
Gravenor, W. Bristol, April 6
Harrison, J. Padiham, March 5
Harrison, R. Coleshill, March 21
Harris, T. and Price, J. Bristol, March 12
Higgs, W. Bristol, March 23
Hill, J. Carlisle, March 30
Honeyborne, J Kingswinford, March 22
Hood, W. and T. Loddon, April 5
Humphreys, S. Charlotte street, London, March 5, 19
Huntington, J. Skinner street, March 29
Hurry, J. Liverpool, March 19
Hyatt, W. Dorset street, April 16
Jefferys, W. Quadrant, Regent street, March 26
Jerry, J. Kirton, March 14
Knight, J. Halifax, April 7
Lacey, J. Bristol, March 26
Levy, J. A. Bucklersbury, March 19
Lloyd, C. Thetford, March 14
Lowe, S. Burton upon Trent, March 16
Lush, J. and W. High Holborn, March 19
Lyall, G. North Shields, March 14
M'Donnell, M. and J. and Bushell, J. Broad street, April 12
M'George, W. Lambeth, March 5
Mencock, E. Liverpool, March 99
Meek, M. Knaresborough, April 9
Middleton, J. T. Stone, March 23
Moore, J. Tennant, J. and Foster, J. Bishop Monkton, April 6
Morgan, M. Newport, March 25
Murphy, P. Charlotte street April 5
Newman, J. Upper East Smithfield, March 15
Nichols, S. and M. New Woodstock, April 12
Norris, R. Bury, March 26
Nunn, R. Queen street, Cheapside, April 9
Palyart, J. London street, March 22
Parker, W. Oxford street, March 26
Paternoster, W. Kent, March 5
Phillips, W. Bristol, April 6
Pine, T. and Davis, E. Maidstone, March 12, April 9
Ploughman, H. Southampton, March 18
Powell, E. Dover, April 20
Poyner, C. Doncaster, March 22
Preddy, R. Bristol, March 25
Rees, B. Haverfordwest, April 7
Ritchie, J. Richardson, F. & Ritchie, J. Watling street, March 22
Robertson, W. Liverpool, March 28
Robertson, J. Old street Road, March 22
Robinson, W. Liverpool, April 6
Robinson, W. sen. Cragge within Padiham, March 25
Rooke, W. Noble street, April 16
Sargent, G. F. Marlborough place, April 5
Simpson, W. Manchester, March 22
Smith, T. Hampton Wick, April 3
Smith, J. Bristol, tallow merchant, April 13
Springweller, A. Duke street, March 29
Stansbie, A. Birmingham, April 4
Stephens, W. Northumberland street, March 29
Stevens, J. Liverpool, April 8

Stewart, W. Mitre court, March 19
Stirk, W. Bewston, April 9
Sweet, T. Frith street, March 26
Sykes, J. and Hollis, J. Manchester, March 23
Tarling, T. S. Leyton, March 19
Tatner, C. Horton Kirby, Kent, Feb. 26
Thorndike, J. Ipswich, March 14
Taylor, J. Leominster, March 24
Wadham, B. Pool, March 23
Wainwright, B. Hereford, April 19
Want, G. S. Skinner street, March 12
Wardle, W. Prestwich, March 24
Watts, R. Lawrence Pountney hill, March 22
Webb, R. F. Wapping street, March 26
Webster, R. and Curwen, J. Great Eastcheap, March 29
Weeks, T. Southampton, April 8
Welch, W. Liverpool, April 4
West, J. Richmond, April 9
Whiting, T. Oxford, March 19
White, J. C. Mitre court, April 16
Wight, S. and J. Leadenhall street, March 22
Wilkin, S. Taverham, March 30
Wise, R. and G. Wood street, March 12
Vincent, G. St. Margaret's hill, March 19
Young, P. jun. and Anderson, R. Wapping, March 12

INCIDENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY.

Society for Promoting the Building of Churches.—A Monthly Meeting of the Society for promoting the enlargement and building of churches and chapels was lately held. There were present—the Lord Bishop of London, Bishop of Lincoln, Bishop of Bath and Wells, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, Bishop of Exeter, Bishop of Gloucester, Mr. Justice Park, Sir James Langham, Rev. Archdeacon of Cambridge, Rev. Dr. D'Oyley, Dr. Yates, Joshua Watson, Esq. and a large number of the Committee. Applications for assistance from eleven parishes were considered, to eight of which grants of various amounts were made, amounting to 2300*l.* The other cases were incomplete, as requiring further information.

Eastern Dispensary.—The 42d Anniversary Dinner of the Subscribers to the Eastern Dispensary, which has for its object the affording medical aid to the indigent of that extensive district of the eastern part of the Metropolis, was celebrated at the London Tavern last month, T. Wilson, Esq. M.P. in the Chair. In the course of the evening the Report of the Secretary was read, by which it appeared that the Dispensary was first instituted in 1782; since which period there had been admitted 70,389 individuals.

Cured and relieved.....	61,739
Discharged for non-attendance	652
Died	1226
Women delivered at their own habitations	6613
Now under cure.....	159
	70,389

of whom 15,214 were visited at their own habitations.

Report on Prison Discipline.—The Sixth Report of the Committee of the Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline, has been given to the public. The perusal of this Report has given unmixed satisfaction, from the faithful picture it presents of the gradual and the sensible amelioration of our social condition that has taken place ever since the period when this Society began its patriotic labours.

Eng. and Wales.	1819.	1820.	1821.	1822.	1823.
Committals	14 254	13,710	13.115	12,241	12,263
Convictions	9510	9318	8788	8209	8094
Acquittals.....	2035	2511	2501	2348	2480
Bills found & not prosecuted	2109	1881	1826	1684	1679
Sentenced to Death	1314	1236	1134	1016	966
Executed	108	107	114	95	58

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. J. H. Stephenson, B.A. to the Rectory of Dengie, Essex.—The Rev. L. C. Lee, M.A. to the Rectory of Wootton, vacant by the death of the Rev. T. R. Berkeley, D.D.—The Rev. R. B. Tomkyns, Fellow of New College, to the Rectory of Saham Tony, Norfolk, vacant by the death of the Rev. D. Williams, M.A.—The Rev. D. F. Markham, B.A. to the Vicarage of Addingham, Cumberland.—The Rev. George Dixon, M.A. to the Living of Tynemouth.—The Rev. G. Chandler, D. C. L. to the District Church in Stafford-street, St. Mary-le-bone.—The Rev. J. R. Holcombe, M. A. to the Vicarage of Steventon, Berks.—The Rev. F. Twisleton, to the Rectory of Broadwell cum Adlestrop, vacant by the death of the Archdeacon of Colombo.—The Archbishop of Canterbury has conferred upon the Rev. Dr. Holland, Rector of Poynings, the dignity of Precentor of Chichester Cathedral.—The Rev. Dr. John Gilchrist to be First Minister of the church and parish of Canongate, in the presbytery and county of Edinburgh, vacant by the transportation of the Rev. Dr. John Lee to Lady Yester's Church, in the city of Edinburgh.

NEW MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Brackley.—James Bradshaw, Esq. in the room of Henry Wrottesley, Esq. deceased.

County of Donegal.—The Hon. Francis Nathaniel Conyngham, commonly called Earl of Mount Charles, in the room of the Right Hon. Henry Joseph Conyngham, deceased.

Borough of Bramber.—The Hon. Arthur Gough Calthorpe, of Grosvenor-square, in the room of Wm. Wilberforce, Esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Borough of Newport.—The Hon. John Stuart, of Cambuswallace, in the county of Perth, in the room of Sir Leonard Thomas Worsley Holmes, Bart. deceased.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Francis Coleman Macgregor, Esq. to be Consul in Canary Islands.

John Earl of Hopetoun to be his Majesty's Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of the Shire of Linlithgow, *vice* Earl of Hopetoun, dec. Sir Charles Montolieu Lamb, Bart. to be Knight Marshal of the Household, *vice* Sir J. Lamb, Bart. dec.

Birth.] — 24th Feb. in Dean-street, Southwark, the wife of Thomas Beaman, esq. of a son.

Died.]—On the 20th March, Rev. James Dore, of Walworth. His memory will long live in the hearts of all who knew him, and ever be associated with the affection and fidelity of the friend, the patience of the saint, and the perfection of the Christian pastor.

Married.]—At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. H. Freeland, of Cobham, to Sophia Lydia, dau. of late T. Ruggles, esq.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS LATELY DECEASED.

MRS. BARBAULD.

Died, at Stoke Newington, on the 9th instant, in the 82d year of her age, Mrs. Anna Lætitia Barbauld, daughter of the late Rev. John Aikin, D. D. and widow of the Rev. Rochemont Barbauld.

This distinguished lady, whose fame was second to none among the female writers of her country, was born at Kibworth, in the county of Leicester, on June 20th, 1743. She was indebted to her learned and exemplary father for the solid foundation of a literary and classical education—a boon at that period rarely bestowed upon a daughter.

In the year 1756 she accompanied her family to Warrington in Lancashire, where her father was appointed one of the tutors of a dissenting academy. She published in 1772 a volume of poems, which immediately gave her a place in the first rank of living poets. The next year, in conjunction with her brother, the late John Aikin, M. D. she gave to the world a small but choice collection of miscellaneous pieces in prose. On her marriage in 1774, she went to reside at Palgrave in Suffolk, where her Early Lessons and Hymns in Prose for children were composed—master-pieces in the art of early instruction—monuments at once of her genius, and of the condescending benevolence which presided over its exercise.

In 1785 Mr. and Mrs. Barbauld quitted Palgrave; and, after a tour on the Continent and some months passed in London, they settled at Hampstead. Some pamphlets on public topics, printed anonymously but marked for hers by a style of almost unrivalled brilliancy and animation, and a poetical Epistle to Mr. Wilberforce on his exertions for the abolition of the Slave Trade, were the principal efforts of her pen during many succeeding years.

In 1802 she and Mr. Barbauld fixed their abode at the village of Stoke Newington, whither they were attracted by her affection for her brother and desire of enjoying his daily society.

A selection from the Guardian, Spectator, and Tatler, introduced by an elegant essay; another from the MS. correspondence of Richardson, with a life of the author and a view of his writings prefixed, and a collection of the best English novels, with biographical and critical prefaces, served in succession to amuse her leisure; a higher effort of her powers was the splendid poem, entitled "Eighteen Hundred and Eleven," which appeared early in the ensuing year. This was the last of her separate publications, but she continued occasionally to exercise her poetical powers, which she retained in undiminished vigour nearly to the latest period of her life. She sunk by a gradual decay, without any severe bodily suffering, and with perfect resignation and composure of mind. The moral qualities of this admirable woman reflected back a double lustre on her intellectual endowments. Her principles were pure and exalted, her sentiments on all occasions mild, candid, and generous. No one could bear her faculties more meekly: neither pride nor envy had the smallest share in her composition: her beneficence was proved by many acts of bounty, and her courtesy, kindness, and indulgence to others were unbounded. Her society was equally a benefit and a delight to all within her sphere. She possessed many and warm friends, and passed through a long life without an enemy.

REV. DR. PARR.

On Sunday the 6th ult. at six o'clock in the evening, the Rev. Samuel Parr, LL.D. He was born at Harrow. His father was a surgeon in that place, and his paternal grandfather was Rector of Hinckley, in Leicestershire. He was at the head of

Harrow School in his fourteenth year; and on the death of the Rev. Dr. Sumner, who strongly recommended him as his successor, he was only not appointed to the Head Mastership on account of his youth. At Harrow his friendship commenced with Sir William Jones, and the Right Rev. Dr. Bennet, late Bishop of Cloyne. Almost all the boys in the upper part of Harrow School accompanied him, when he removed to establish himself at Stanmore soon afterwards. He was successively Master of the Grammar Schools of Colchester and Norwich; and in 1780 received his first Ecclesiastical preferment, the Rectory of Asterby, in the Diocese of Lincoln. In the year 1785, the exchange of Asterby for the perpetual Curacy of Hatton, brought him into Warwickshire, where he continued to reside till his death. Dr. Parr was married, first to Jane, of the ancient House of Mauleverer, in Yorkshire; and afterwards to Mary, sister of the late Rev. James Eyre, of Solihull. By his first wife he had several children, all of whom died in their infancy, except Sarah and Catherine. Of these daughters, both of whom he survived, the former was married to John Wynne, Esq. of Garthmeilo, in Denbighshire, and left two daughters, now living, Caroline and Augusta, the eldest of whom is the wife of the Rev. John Lynes, Rector of Elmley Lovet. In addition to the small benefice before mentioned, Dr. Parr held the living of Graffham, in Huntingdonshire, to which he was presented by Sir Francis Burdett. Through the kindness and interest of the present Earl of Dartmouth's grandfather, he also obtained from Bishop Lowth, a prebend of St. Paul's Cathedral; which, though for many years of little value to him, was happily the means of securing him, to an ample degree, *otium cum dignitate*, in the decline of his life. He was thus indebted for all his preferment to the affection of private friends; for though he was animated by an ardent but liberal and enlightened attachment to our Civil and Ecclesiastical Constitution; though he was distinguished by unparalleled learning, gigantic strength of intellect, the most unblemished morals, Christian humility, and profound unaffected piety,—he was never patronised by the Government of his country. This circumstance is easily explained by his own words in his Character of Mr. Fox, in which he truly states of himself that "from his youth upward, he never deserted a private friend, or violated a public principle; that he was the slave of no patron, and the drudge of no party; that he formed his political opinions without the smallest regard, and acted upon them with an utter disregard, to personal emoluments and professional honours." He further adds (what his friends must rejoice at), "that although for many and the best years of his life he endured very irksome toil, and suffered very galling need, he eventually united a competent fortune with an independent spirit, and that looking back to this life and onward to another, he possessed that inward peace of mind which the world can neither give nor take away." Nor will this be wondered at by those who know that his long residence at Hatton was spent by him in diligently performing all the duties of a Parish Priest, in assisting, advising, and befriending the poor, in the exercise of a generous hospitality, in encouraging and patronising merit, in communicating knowledge, whenever required, from his own inexhaustible stores, in contributing, by a most extensive correspondence, to the general illumination of the literary world, in manifesting by his words and deeds, that he cultivated a spirit of unbounded philanthropy as the practical essence of our holy religion, and in endeavours to promote from the pulpit and the press whatever is most conducive to the public and private welfare of mankind. He was not less distinguished by his learning than his virtues; by his ardent love of civil and religious liberty, than by the benevolence and toleration of his principles. His classical knowledge, which however formed but a part of his many and great attainments, placed him far above all his contemporaries in that department of learning; and his death has occasioned a chasm in literature which it will be easier to lament than supply. In the course of his long protracted illness, appearances were, more than once, so favourable as to excite, in the minds of his family and his physicians, the strongest hope of his recovery: and to diffuse, through a large circle of those who loved and honoured him, a joy, proportioned to the distress which alarming reports had previously produced. But about twelve or fourteen days before his death, all these flattering hopes took their flight. From that time he gradually declined, the vital powers slowly, almost imperceptibly wasting, till exhausted nature sunk: and he gently expired — having completed his 78th year on the 26th of February. His mind, whenever itself, during the solemn closing period, was serene and placid—calmly, even cheerfully resigned. It was most gratifying, said his weeping relatives and attendants, to hear, mingled with the devoutest breathings of pious acquiescence in the will of Providence, the warm and glowing expressions, which

often broke from his lips of the same intense feeling of generous concern, he ever evinced, for the welfare of his friends, his numerous acquaintance, his country, and his fellow men. Even in his last hours, it seemed to be still his delight, as it ever was in life, to range through the whole compass of rational creation: embracing within his kindest thoughts and wishes, all human beings; and interesting himself in every event, in every part of the world, which wore a favourable aspect on human improvement and human happiness. With that greatness of mind which can anticipate calmly and cheerfully the last awful change of mortal man, he gave minute directions respecting his funeral. His remains were attended on foot by nearly forty gentlemen in mourning, consisting of the clergy of the surrounding parishes, &c. Among the pall-bearers was one dissenting clergyman; and the coffin was borne by the Doctor's parishioners, named by himself for the purpose. Agreeably to his express direction, the burial service was read by the Rev. Rann Kennedy, Minister of St. Paul's Chapel in Birmingham. A sermon was also preached by the Rev. Dr. Butler, Vicar of Kenilworth, and Head Master of Shrewsbury School. This was introduced after the reading of the lesson. The warmth of his friendship, which through five-and-twenty years the speaker had himself experienced, and his affectionate and unremitting kindness, manifested during forty years to those of his mourning parishioners and neighbours who were assembled at his grave, were particularly dwelt upon. Dr. Parr directed to be inscribed upon his monument, "*What doth the Lord thy God require of thee, but to do justice, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?*" On the following Sunday a funeral sermon was preached for him by the Rev. Dr. Wade, Vicar of St. Nicholas, Warwick, which was attended by an immense concourse of persons of all ranks and parties. Many who were opposed to Dr. Parr in opinion hastened to bear testimony to the impress his memory had made, by attending this service. All confessed that a chasm was made in society that could not be filled up—an old landmark removed for ever! At the High-street dissenting chapel a funeral sermon was also preached for him on the same day.

Dr. Parr wrote a Sermon on Education, preached at Norwich. A Sermon called "Philelcutheros Norfolciensis," which the writer considered as his best composition. A second and much larger Discourse on Education, with copious notes. These were published during his residence at Norwich. After his residence at Hatton, he published—A Spital Sermon, which, with the notes, would form a common 8vo vol. A Fast Sermon. A Letter from Irenopolis to the inhabitants of Eleutheropolis. A Letter to a neighbouring Clergyman, in which a variety of topics, literary and political, are discussed. A larger work, addressed to a co-editor, in which he vindicates his honour from unjust aspersion, and delivers his opinion upon many interesting topics of literature and criticism. Tracts of Warburton and a Warburtonian, of which the preface and dedication abound with proofs of his erudition, taste, and wit, and of which the composition has been much admired. A Latin preface to some learned tracts of Bellendenus. Philopatris Varvicensis. "Characters of Charles James Fox," 2 vols. 8vo. of which the first volume closes with a portrait of that greatest of modern statesmen, pleasingly and powerfully delineated by the editor himself; and the second, consisting wholly of notes, contains, amidst much valuable instruction on many interesting and important subjects, a masterly discussion of a question in which the justice, the policy, and the humanity of the country, are equally and highly concerned, viz. the state of its criminal code. In the Monthly Review and British Critic are several articles from his pen. But he is indebted for much of his literary fame to his great skill in writing Latin and English inscriptions, of which the number known amounts to thirty, and among which, three to the memory of Mr. Gibbon, Dr. Johnson, and Sir John Moore, are highly distinguished; and two to the memory of Mr. Burke, and Mr. Fox, are said to be written with great effect, but have not seen the light. His MS. sermons and discussions upon many points of literature and metaphysics are known to his friends to be numerous, but he seems to have had a peculiar and almost invincible dislike to publication; and there is, unhappily, a rumour that he has directed all his papers to be burnt after his decease.

GEORGE DANCE, ESQ. R. A. F. S. A.

At his house in Upper Gower-street, Jan. 14, aged 84, George Dance, esq. R. A. F. S. A. and auditor of the Royal Academy. He was the son of George Dance, esq. an eminent architect and clerk of the works of the city of London, who died in 1768; in which year the late Mr. Dance succeeded, by purchase, to his father's office, in which he was succeeded in 1816 by his favourite pupil, William Mountague, esq. by appointment of the Court of Common Council. Mr. Dance's youngest brother was the celebrated

painter, Nathaniel Dance, who, on his marriage with the great Yorkshire heiress Mrs. Dummer, took the name of Holland, and was created a baronet in 1800. He died in 1811. In 1794 Mr. George Dance was elected Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. From 1795 to 1797 he was one of the council of the Royal Academy. Mr. Dance was for some years Professor of Architecture at the Royal Academy. In 1811 appeared the first volume, and in 1814 a second, of "A Collection of Portraits sketched from the Life, since the year 1793. By George Dance, esq. and engraved in imitation of the original drawings by William Daniell, A.R.A." large folio. This gentleman was eminently and justly distinguished for learning, taste, and genius, as an architect, and for high intellectual powers and attainments, independently of his professional excellence. Nature had been liberal to him in person and mind. He possessed a very handsome figure, a regular and expressive face; and his eyes, in force and lustre, almost equalled those of his friend Garrick. Mr. Dance possessed also an understanding of a very superior order. He had enriched his mind by travel, and an attentive study of all the admirable remains of antiquity in Rome, and throughout Italy and France. He was intimately acquainted with many of the most distinguished characters in this country, whose patronage he enjoyed in his professional capacity, and by whom he was esteemed and admired for his learning, good humour, and his companionable excellence in private life. He was the ready and the zealous friend of merit in whatever province it might appear. His taste in poetry, painting, sculpture, music, and in all the Fine Arts, was refined, and even exquisite. He had for a few years past, laboured under a lingering illness, in which he suffered in mind more than corporally, as it prevented him from exercising his hospitable temper, and enjoying the society of his numerous friends, most of whom were eminent for talents, as well as for high stations; and it may be truly said that the country was adorned, and architecture improved, by the science, taste, beauty, and grandeur, which characterised the works of this truly estimable gentleman. Mr. Dance was the last surviving member of the original forty Royal Academicians. His remains were interred in the vaults of St. Paul's Cathedral, in what is called the Artists' Corner, near to those of Sir Christopher Wren, and Mr. Dance's late friend Mr. Rennie.

MR. JOHN COX.

Lately, at his house, in Bream's-buildings, Chancery-lane, in his 54th year, Mr. John Cox, principal in the firm of Cox, Barnett, and Co. copper-plate printers. To the careful superintendence and taste of this gentleman, is owing much of the graphical beauty of many of the splendidly decorated works which have appeared during the last thirty years. In his office were printed the plates of the large works published by the Society of Antiquaries, the Dilettanti, and other societies, the topographical and architectural works published by Taylor, and a large portion of the valuable publications of Messrs. Britton, Cooke, Neale, and others. To his correct taste and accurate judgment is also owing the superior style of execution in which the portraits by Lodge have been lately produced, and the examination of each impression of this noble series of portraits was the last active occupation in which he was engaged. His information upon the architecture of his own country, and upon antiquarian subjects in general, was very extensive, and his taste highly cultivated. His library was exceedingly curious in many points in relation to these subjects, but it was particularly rich in old divinity and biography. Mr. Cox also possessed a correct and refined taste in music. He was particularly partial to the school of Purcell, Croft, &c.; but Handel was, in his esteem, the greatest of all composers. His collection of the latter author's oratorios prove the high sense he entertained of that great master. Mr. Cox had been in the regular habit, for above fifteen years, of meeting a few select friends at each other's houses every fortnight during the winter season, for the purpose of practising the works of Handel; and by this small portion of his friends his loss will be particularly felt.

LORD BRAYBROOKE.

Died, on the 28th of February, after a lingering illness, at his seat at Billingbear, Berks, in his 75th year, the Right Hon. Richard Aldworth Griffin, Baron Braybrooke, of Braybrooke, in Northamptonshire, Lord Lieutenant, Custos Rotulorum, and Vice Admiral of Essex, High Steward of Wokingham, Recorder of Saffron Walden, Provost Marshal of Jamaica, and Hereditary Visitor of Magdalen College, Cambridge. His lordship was born July 3, 1750, and married in June, 1780, Catherine, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. George Grenville, who died Nov. 6, 1796, leaving a numerous issue. He succeeded, in May 1797, to the Barony of Braybrooke, and the Audley End estates, on the death of his relative, John Lord Howard de Walden and Braybrooke, at which period he had been four times elected member for Reading; a distinction on many former occasions con-

ferred upon his ancestors. His lordship was the representative of two of the most ancient families in the county, being descended paternally from the Aldworths of Stanlake, and in the female line from the Nevilles of Billingbear. By those who were enabled to appreciate his truly Christian and social virtues and high intellectual acquirements, and more especially by the immediate members of his afflicted family, the memory of this amiable individual will long be most affectionately cherished. He is succeeded in his title and estates by the Hon. Richard Neville, one of the representatives in parliament for the county of Berks.

THE REV. R. PUGH.

At Whixall, near Hawkstone, in his 77th year, universally beloved, the Rev. Robert Pugh, A.B. vicar of Donington, in Lincolnshire, and for nearly half a century curate of Weston, and perpetual curate of Lee Brockhurst, Salop. He was educated at Truro school, in Cornwall, under that very eminent master the late Mr. Conant, who was famed for sending to Exeter College, Oxford, some of the soundest scholars the University could boast. The Rev. Samuel Walker, whose sermons are at this day so highly valued, was the able and pious minister of Truro at that time; and to his ministry Mr. Pugh ascribed, what Dr. Paley justly denominates, his conversion to God. As a preacher, he was not popular, but, what is far better, he was useful; and by his humble, affectionate, and sympathising conduct, he won the hearts of all who were connected with him. His liberality to the needy almost passed the bounds of prudence; it nearly equalled that of the two famous archbishops, Fenelon and Leighton. He suffered many years from an acute disease, the paroxysms of which he bore with invincible patience and submission; saying to one who expressed sorrow at witnessing his agony, "I am in the Lord's hands, let him do with me what seemeth him good." His patience was not stoical hardihood, but firm confidence in the love and wisdom and kind purposes of God.

MRS. FRANKLIN.

Last month Mrs. Franklin, wife of Captain John Franklin, R.N. one of those gallant officers who have been employed in the Northern Expeditions so honourable to the enterprising spirit of this country. Mrs. Franklin had not less distinguished herself in the province of literature, by works of poetical and scientific merit. She was one of the daughters of the late Mr. Porden, the architect. Her poem, entitled "The Veils," has been admired for the genius, learning, and the union of poetry with chemical and geologic knowledge by which it is characterised; as well as other works of a similar description, and many effusions of wit and humour. She was in the prime of life, and it was impossible for her to have met with a partner more suitable to her habits and disposition than Captain Franklin. The separation which took place when the Captain left town on the Northern Expedition, was of so affecting a nature as to threaten the melancholy event which unfortunately occurred.

J. H. PARRY, ESQ.

Lately, from a blow inflicted in the street, J. H. Parry, esq. He was born about the year 1787, of most respectable parents, being the eldest son of the Rev. Edward Parry, at that time incumbent of the parish of Llanferres, in the diocese of St. Asaph, and county of Denbigh. After leaving the university, Mr. Parry entered the Temple in the year 1806 or 7; and having served the usual number of terms, with all his characteristic ardour, he was finally called to the Bar in the year 1810, immediately after which, he commenced his professional labours, with no common pretensions to a prosperous course of forensic reputation and emolument. Mr. Parry was a gentleman of polished manners, and of high literary attainments, particularly in all that regarded the language, history, and customs of the Ancient Britons. He was the Editor of an interesting work, entitled "The Cambro-Briton," also of "The Cambrian Plutarch," and other publications connected with the Principality; and had obtained and had awarded to him numerous premiums and other testimonials offered by the several Welsh Literary Societies, for the best essays, &c. on subjects relative to the Welsh language, history, &c. Mr. Parry was a native of Mold, and connected with several most respectable families in the Northern Principality; by whom, as also by all who are admirers of Ancient British Literature, his decease will be sincerely lamented as a private and as a public calamity. Mr. J. H Parry was 38 years of age, and had, on account of his superior acquaintance with Ancient British History, been appointed, on the recommendation of the Right Hon. C. W. Williams Wynn, to superintend that department of the General National History now compiling by order of the legislature. Mr. Parry was editor of "The Transactions of the Royal Cambrian Society," two parts of which have been published, with copious notes and illustrations from his pen.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Bedford, T. Macleor, esq. to Miss M. Pearce.

BERKSHIRE.

The Hon. F. Ashley Cooper, son of the Earl of Shaftesbury, aged 15, and Mr. Wood, son of Col. Wood, aged 14, Collegians at Eton, had a few words and blows in the play-ground of the college, but were separated. They however fought pugilistically afterwards, by agreement, and the contest continued near two hours, during which the "backers" poured brandy down young Cooper's throat; and at the end of the 60th round he fell in a fit, was carried off the ground insensible, and died in four hours! The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against Mr. Wood the principal, and Mr. Leith the second.

Married.] At Eton, Mr. J. Atkin to Miss A. Nason—At Reading, Mr. H. F. Hill to Miss M. A. Wilshire—Mr. J. Alloway to Miss A. Cooper—At Windsor, J. P. Stevens, esq. to Mrs. A. M. Coombes—At Datchett, Mr. R. Budd to Miss Statham.

Died.] At Windsor, Mr. Shipman—Mrs. Thomas—At Little Coxwell, Miss E. Heath—At Wokingham, Miss E. Patterson—At Ardington, Mrs. Clarke—At Newbury, Mr. Randell—At Cumner, Mrs. E. Saunders—At Calcott Park, H. Sparling, esq.—At Wallingford, Mrs. T. Jones.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Aylesbury, Mr. R. F. Heath to Miss E. Gunn—At Adstock, Mr. H. Hogg to Miss Flowers—At Chearsley, J. Franklin, esq. to Miss J. Rose.

Died.] At Amersham, Mrs. Bradley—Mrs. Mason—At Aylesbury, Mrs. Russel—Mr. Rose—At Chalfont St. Giles, H. W. Pomeroy, esq.—At Newport Pagnell, Mrs. S. Marshall.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Linton, the Rev. Mr. Gifford to Miss J. Hopkins.

Died.] At Eye, Mrs. Brownin—Mr. Gooderham—At Cambridge, Mr. J. Carter—At Ely, Mrs. Hattersley—L. Simpson, esq.—At Newmarket, Mr. W. Clarke.

CHESHIRE.

St. David's Day was celebrated at Chester and Ruthin; at the latter a variety of Prizes offered by the Welsh Literary Society of that place were adjudged.—Mr. D. Griffith, of Denbigh, obtained the Prize for the poem on the bravery of Caradog in resisting the Romans; Mr. R. Davies, Nantglyn, Mr. J. Blackwell, of Jesus College, Oxford, and Mr. J. Thomas of Llanrwst, the medal and prizes for the Welsh translation of Pope's Messiah; Mr. J. V. Lloyd, of Jesus College, the medal for the best English Translation of Goronwy Owen's Poem on the Day of Judgment; Mr. S. Roberts, of Newtown, the prize of 4*l.* for the best Welsh Essay on the cruelty and wickedness of plundering wrecks; Mr. E. Jones, of Llangollen (a blind man), the prize of six guineas, for the best performance on the Harp; &c. &c.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. C. Speed to Miss E. Thelwall—Mr. J. Paul to Miss A. Snelson—Mr. J. Brooks to Miss M. Skerratt—At Handley, Mr. T. Peers to Miss Vernon—At Malpas, Mr. G. Orton to Miss Edwardson—At Sandbach, Mr. Lockett to Miss S. Cole—R. Cockson, esq. of Eaton Cottage, Congleton, to Miss E. Wardle—F. A. Phillips, esq. of Bankhall, Stockport, to Miss J. Jackson—At Knutsford, Mr. T. Clowes to Miss L. Smallhorn—Mr. G. Weippert, to Miss Bancroft—Mr. W. Johnson, of Edge Higher Hall, to Mrs. Parsonage.

Died.] At Gawsworth, Mrs. Rathbone—At Chester, the Rev. T. Maddock—Mr. T. S. Richards—Mrs. G. Haynes—Mrs. Trevor—Mr. J. Siddall—Mrs. Clubbe—At Knutsford, Mr. J. Peers—Mrs. H. Smith—Mr. J. Lea—At Summerford Radnor, Mrs. Moulton—At Peover Hall, P. Mainwaring, esq.—At Northwich, Mr. G. Carnes—At Meole, Mrs. Parry—At Cartmel, J. Thackeray, esq.

CORNWALL.

It is proposed to form a Company, with a capital of 250,000*l.*, for carrying on the deep-sea fishery off the coasts of Cornwall. Among the objects of the company is the securing a portion of the immense shoals of pilchards which annually appear off these coasts, but which too often escape, notwithstanding the efforts of the seaners to secure them from their remaining in deep water.

Married.] At St. Gluvias, J. Bonchant, esq. to Miss Millar—At Truro, Mr. A. Roils to Miss J. Ferris—Mr. Lewarn, to Miss T. Ball—Capt. T. H. Phillips to Miss J. Stokes—At Lantegloss by Cameltord, Mr. W. Burt to Miss E. Brown—At St. Erth, Mr. J. Gilbert to Miss A. Ellis—At Budock, Lieut. Croke to Miss Smith—The Rev. Mr. Clarke, of Lenivett, to Miss M. Craes—At Saint Allen, J. Gurney, esq. to Miss A. Hugoe.

Died.] At Fowey, Capt. Moyse—At Bodmin, Mr. T. Gatty—At Lestwithiel, Mrs. Barow—At St. Columb, Mr. J. Bettison—At Redruth, Mrs. Hamilton—At Trevarrick House, Mr. R. Lakes—At Bodmin, Mr. J. Jewell—At Menheniot, Mr. R. Maynard—At Falmouth, Mrs. Barnecott—At Redruth, Adjutant Ross—At Probus, Mr. J. Trelreaven—At St. Day, Mrs. Bawden—At Trelay, Mr. R. Parsons—At Truro, Mrs. A. Williams—Miss E. Sibley—At Helston, J. Trevenen, esq.—At Liskeard, Mrs. Lane.

CUMBERLAND.

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. H. Daly to Mrs. M. Holmes—Mr. J. Calvert to Miss A. Gibson—Mr. Marrs to Miss A. Fisher—Mr. A. Bell to Miss A. Gordon—Mr. W. Holliday to Miss C. Graham—Mr. J. Little to Miss S. Workman—Mr. H. Elsdon to Miss E. Foster—At Wigton, Mr. J. White to Miss M. Bushby—At Penrith, Mr. J. Nicolson to Mrs. M. Farraday—Mr. T. Ward to Miss J. Robinson—At Brampton, Mr. J. Halliburton to Miss Cox—At Bowness, W. Nixon, esq. to Miss Lawson—At Stanwix, Mr. T. Mark to Miss E. Bowes—At Crosswaite, Mr. W. Laidler to Mrs. Gibson—At Workington, Mr. R. B. S. Johnson to Miss M. Peat.

Died.] At Carlisle, Mr. J. Ogle—Mr. J. Wood—Mrs. S. Sinclair—Miss J. Armstrong—Mrs. J. M'Mullan—Mr. J. Sharrock—Mrs. Bonstead—At Wigton, Mr. J. Reed—At Whitehaven, Miss Williamson—At Egremont, Mr. J. Sharpe—At Penrith, Mrs. Harrison—At Cockermouth, Mr. J. Younghusband—At Woodside, Mrs. Knubley, 97—At Uzicker, near Keswick, Mr. T. Tolson—At Maryport, Mrs. Tyson—At Lowdore, Borrowdale, Mr. T. Wilson—At Langdale, Mrs. Wordsworth—At Orgil, near Egremont, Miss E. Grayson—At Lowthwaite, Mr. C. Williamson—At Whitehaven, Mrs. Watson.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. Topham to Miss M. Woolley, of Heage—At Ashover, Mr. W. Bower to Miss E. Allen—G. C. Hall, esq. of Alfreton, to Miss J. Walker.

Died.] At Derby, Mrs. Webster—Mr. T. Brookhouse—At Chesterfield, Mrs. Nichols—Mrs.

Mason—At Mappleton, Mrs. Harding—At Barlborough Hall, C. H. Rodes, esq.—At Alfreton, Mrs. E. Holmes—Miss H. Dannah, of Ripley.

DEVONSHIRE.

Plymouth is to be made a *depot* for colonial articles; several Merchants of London, who are also large West India Planters, having it in contemplation to send a quantity of their produce there. The dealers will then purchase on the spot on the same terms they now buy in London, without the risk and expense of a coasting voyage. Plymouth is well calculated for a grand *entrepot*, having excellent and commodious storehouses, a spacious harbour, a populous neighbourhood, and lying between two flourishing counties.

Married.] At Exeter, Mr. R. T. Pince to Miss A. L. Ford—Mr. R. Best to Miss A. Warren—At Sompford Peverell, Mr. G. Besley to Miss S. H. Meeson—At Tiverton, Mr. E. Turner to Miss L. Dunsford—At Plymouth, the Rev. J. Mitchel to Miss Ja Johns—At Heavitree, Mr. J. Hooper to Miss F. Baker—At Berry Pomeroy, J. Collier, esq. jun. of Plymouth, to Miss H. Windeatt—At Fromfield, R. Dodgson, esq. to Miss Smith.

Died.] At Kingsbridge, Mr. J. Lovers—At Gittisham, near Honiton, Mr. H. May, 80—At Bishop's Nympton, F. M. Smith—At Totness, Mrs. Holditch—At Northcott House, Mrs. E. Bilke—At Dawlish, Mr. Veale—At Welsford House, W. B. Wade, esq.—At Babbicombe, W. A. Montague, esq.—At Alphington, T. Whitear, esq.—Mrs. Clarke, of Buckland House—At Exeter, Mrs. Downey—Mrs. Lander—At Tavistock, Mr. R. Cudlipp—Near Sidmouth, J. Rogers, esq.—Near Salcombe, W. Jackson, esq—At Plymouth, W. Prideaux, esq.—Lieut. Martin—S. White, esq. 99—At Heavitree, Capt. J. Davis—At Tiverton, Mrs. Parkhouse—At Rewe, the Rev. R. Tripp.

DORSETSHIRE.

The Yeovil Literary and Philosophical Society held its first meeting last month; G. T. Gollop, Esq., the president, was in the chair, and about 250 ladies and gentlemen were present. The inaugural lecture was delivered by Mr. W. Tomkins; it was an able and interesting discourse, and was heard with great attention and applause.

Married.] At Wimborne Minster, Dr. Brady to Miss C. Druitt—At Lyme, Mr. Dray to Miss Jerrard.

Died.] At Sherborne, Mr. J. Corbin—Mrs. S. Penny—Mr. W. Willmott—Miss E. Lush—At Yeovil, G. Mayo, esq.—At Ronston House, Sir E. B. Baker—At Ensbury, Mrs. H. Jolliffe—At Brockhampton, Mr. Wyatt—At Charmouth, W. Bragge, esq.—Mrs. Edwards—At Frome House, near Dorchester, Mrs. Henning.

DURHAM.

Married.] At Durham, Mr. R. Proctor to Miss Wolfe—At Sunderland, Mr. J. Leddall to Miss J. Flaming—At South Shields, Capt. G. Milburn to Miss Skipsey.

Died.] At Gateshead, Mr. G. Newton—Mr. W. Spedding—Mrs. M. Puncheon—At Heighington, D. O Callaghan, esq.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Great Henney, Mr. G. Brewster to Miss M. A. Hassell—At Colchester, the Rev. W. Latten to Miss S. Green—At Birdbrook, Mr. G. Rumball to Miss C. Dixley—At Earl's Colne, J. P. Burrows, esq. to Miss H. Carwardine—J. F. Tomlinson, esq. of Malden, to Miss M. Brumell—At North Farnbridge, J. Robinson, esq. to Miss S. Langley.

Died.] At Wyverstone, Mr. L. Shove—At Rayleigh, Mr. W. Dale—At Maldon, Mrs. S. Kensett—At Feering, Mr. R. Weeding—At the Grove, Stratford, Mr. A. Bennington.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

A Meeting was lately held at Cheltenham, for the purpose of considering the propriety of forming a new road from Tewkesbury to Cheltenham, in order to shorten the distance between these places. The proposition first made, was for an entire new line, to branch out of the Church-street, just below the Crescent, at Tewkesbury, and to proceed in a straight direction, through Tredington, Stoke-Orchard, and Swindon, to that part of the town of Cheltenham on which Pittsville is intended to be erected: but this being strenuously opposed, particularly by the Trustees of the Tewkesbury and Cheltenham districts, and another line being submitted to the Meeting, branching out of the present road at Gupshill, about a mile from Tewkesbury, and entering Cheltenham near the turnpike, at the bottom of the High-street, the latter line was thought the most desirable by a great majority.

Married.] At Cheltenham, Mr. Moss to Miss M. Jeffreys—C. A. Chavass, of Upton-on-Severn, to Miss J. H. Chavass, At Bulley, Mr. W. Pickering to Miss M. Humpidge—At Dursley, S. Clutterbuck, esq. to Miss E. Pruen—At Bourton on the-Water, Mr. W. Kendall to Miss L. Wilkins—At Bristol, W. W. Haynes, esq. to Miss A. Collins.

Died.] At Leigh, near Tewkesbury, Mrs. Trenfield—At Gloucester, Mr. C. Philpotts—Mr. T. Lewis—Mrs. Brown—At Alderley, the Rev. E. Draper, 91—At Cheltenham, the Rev. E. Morse—Miss C. Vassall—Mrs. Haldane.

HAMPSHIRE.

A survey is making for the purpose of forming a navigable tide canal, without locks, with twenty-five feet of water, for ships of the first class, from Arundel Bay to Deptford, a distance of nearly fifty miles. The estimated expense is four millions. It is to be called "The Royal Canal." It will certainly be very useful in stormy weather, since it will avoid the circuitous and dangerous passage of part of the English Channel, the Downs, and the Thames; it can hardly be made a very profitable concern; since, as the tolls and expenses must necessarily be high, it can scarcely be expected that ships will in fair weather prefer the Canal to the Channel.

Married.] At Christchurch, Mr. R. Stainer to Miss D. Budden—At South Stonham, Mr. C. Cozens to Miss U. Franklin—At Newchurch, I. W. Lieut. Young to Miss M. Stephens—At Winchester, K. Cameron, esq. to Miss C. Selby—At Southampton, the Rev. L. Forster to Miss Wynn.

Died.] At Lymington, Mrs. Upple—Mrs. Livett—At Romsey, Mr. Martin, 102—At Hursley Park, Sir T. F. Heathcote, bart.—At Hursley, T. Watton, esq.—At Hambledon, R. Kennet, esq.—At Bevis Hall, Lady Beresford—At Medsted, Mr. R. Wake.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. James of Blithefield Cottage, near Ross, to Miss M. Arrowsmith—At Ashperton, J. Alcott, esq. to Miss S. Pool—J. Matthews, esq. of Biddeston, to Miss J. Loverige.

Died.] Archdeacon Rudge, Chancellor of the diocese of Hereford, 74—At Monnington-on-Wye, the Rev. D. Lewis.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Offley, the Rev. H. Du Cane to Miss M. Sowerby—Mr. J. C. Canning, of Bishop Stortford, to Miss S. Day.

Died.] At Temple Dinsley, near Hitchin, Mr. J. Crabb—At Langleybury, Mr. J. E. Sullivan—At Datchworth, C. Fuller, esq.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Brampton, the Rev. T. Walker to Miss J. Jackson—Mr. D. Paul, of St. Ives, to Miss Gardiner.

Died.] At Ramsey, Mrs. A. Smyth—At St. Neots, Mrs. E. Norman—Mr. Squire.

KENT.

Married.] At Canterbury, P. Carew, esq. to Mrs. S. Frances—At Tunbridge, T. B. Owen, esq. to Miss C. Chaloner.

Died.] At Canterbury, A. S. Loftie, esq.—Mrs. Croft—At Bromley, Mrs. Hamilton—At Greenwich, Mrs. Francis—At Dover, Mrs. Sayer.

LANCASHIRE.

The Prospectus of a Ship Canal for connecting Manchester with the sea, forty-five miles in extent, has been published. It states "the present undertaking embraces objects of the greatest national importance, by the extent of its junction with other channels of communication, reaching to the remotest parts of the empire.—It communicates with Northwich, Nantwich, Middlewich, Burslem, Newcastle-under-Line, Oswestry, Newtown, the centre of North Wales, Shrewsbury, and the Severn, and by it with all the south-west parts of England; and by the Trent and Mersey and the Rochdale Canals, with Huddersfield, Leeds, Halifax, Hull, Birmingham, Kidderminster, Wolverhampton, Nottingham, Leicester, &c. The intended point of entrance is from Dalpool, at the mouth of the Dee, where nature has bestowed what art could not have obtained, —a safe and commodious harbour.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. T. J. Powell to Miss M. Mercer—Capt. J. Willson to Miss S. Robinson—At Rochdale, Mr. J. Tweedale to Miss S. Whitworth—At Manchester, Mr. J. Hulme to Miss S. Stanbank.

Died.] At Liverpool, Mrs. Browne—Mr. T. Hewitt—At Toxteth Park T. M. Tate, esq.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Kirkbride, of Leicester, to Miss A. G. Ridley—At Thrussington, Mr. W. Arnall to Miss A. Sibson.

Died.] At Leicester, Mr. Brydone—Mrs. A. Hornbuckle, of Borkston—At Syston, Mr. Cart—At Kettleby, near Melton Mowbray, Mr. W. Pick.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Boston, Mr. J. Fossitt to Miss H. Raby—At Huttoft, Mr. J. Milnes to Miss Scott—Mr. W. Brough to Miss E. Waltham, of Frith Bank—Mr. Hildred to Miss M. Ablett—At Stamford, Capt. J. E. Cairnes to Miss L. Jackson—At Louth, Mr. Wells to Miss Manby.

Died.] At Wisbeach, Mrs. Jackson—At Sutterton, Mrs. Strickland—At Grantham, Mrs. Gery—At Spalding, Mrs. Chapman—Mrs. Quincy—At North Willingham, Mr. Row—At Market Rasen, Mrs. Lancaster—At South Kelsey, P. Skipworth, esq.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married.] At Carleon, Mr. J. W. Jones to Miss M. Mutlow.

Died.] At Ross, Mrs. M. Cheeseman.

NORFOLK.

Norwich is to be made a Port for sea-borne vessels. Pecuniary means, fully adequate to accomplish the object, may be looked upon as already secured for it.

Married.] At Wymondham, W. J. Robberds, esq. to Miss M. Press—Mr. J. Kerrison, jun. of Woodbastwick to Miss L. Nichols—At Norwich, Mr. M. Denny to Miss S. Sturgess—Mr. T. Brett to Miss Gunton—Mr. J. Moore to Miss H. B. Plane—At Walsingham, Mr. W. S. Jones to Mrs. E. Yaxley.

Died.] At Norwich, Mrs. Warnes—Mr. J. Barker—Mrs. Garrad—Mrs. Jackson, 90—Mr. R. Soames—Mrs. Woodhouse—J. C. Hamp, esq.—Mr. T. W. Grint—Mrs. Deplin—Mrs. S. Grice—W. Delight, esq. 77—At Wells, Major Cassidy—At Southtown, T. R. Priestley, esq.—At Holkham Hall, Rev. R. Odell—At Fakenham, Mrs. Etheridge—J. M. Jones, esq.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Mear's Ashby, Mr. C. Lever to Miss Gillet—Mr. Hanson, of Kettering, to Miss Loseby—At Northampton, Mr. E. Slarke to Miss W. Lenton—At Peterborough, Mrs. Grant.

Died.] At Northampton, Miss Gillett—Mrs. Dickens—Mrs. Whiting—At Kislingbury, Mrs. Howes—At Earl's Barton, Mr. J. Barker.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Meetings have been held at North and South Shields, to receive the report of Captain Brown, R. N. as to the practicability and probable cost of a suspension chain bridge across the Tyne at those places; when the Captain clearly demonstrated that the measure was practicable, and stated the probable cost to be about 80,000*l*. There is every probability that the plan will be carried into execution: one gentleman in North Shields has offered to subscribe 20,000*l*. towards it; and another has offered 6000*l*. per annum, for the tolls for four years.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. J. A. Brown to Miss M. Atkinson—Mr. S. Peascod to Miss H. Storey—Mr. J. B. Hemsell to Miss M. Bootman—At Gosforth, the Rev. J. Walker to Miss M. W. Elliot—At Morpeth, Mr. King to Miss Tindell.

Died.] At North Shields, Mr. W. Wilson—At Hexham, Mrs. Little—Mr. W. Reed—At Newcastle, Mrs. Clarke—Miss A. Stokeld—Miss S. Armstrong—Mrs. E. Wood—Mr. J. Armstrong—Miss Galloway—At Alnwick, Mr. G. Moffatt.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

A meeting for the establishment of a Stock Library, in Newark, was lately held. Sir Edward F. Bromhead entered into some detail of its advantages, not only as a means of exciting a taste for literary knowledge, and spreading that taste through the gradations of society, but as absolutely improving what it might be supposed to interfere with, the interest of booksellers. This, he said, was the language of experience; for it was a fact, that in an adjoining county, where a Library of this nature had been established, the demand for books had rapidly and sensibly increased, and that Book Societies were every where prevailing in great numbers.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. B. Blunder to Miss L. Starr—Mr. T. Clay to Miss M. A. Pearson Mr. J. Holmes to Miss S. Dalby—Mr. T. Pickerill to Miss S. Thorpe—Mr. G. Chadburn to Miss M. Weldon—Mr. G. Wilson to Miss A. Kirk—Mr. W. Hickling to Miss J. Brown—Mr R. Crake to Miss A. Brown—Mr. M. Fisher to Miss M. Unwin.

Died.] At Nottingham, R. Bigsby, esq.—Miss T. Adams—Mrs. M. Clarke—Mr. J. Parker—Miss M. Barrows—Mrs. Hart—Mrs. Melville—Mrs. Cuttris—Mr. J. Weston—Miss A. Spencer—Mr. R. Miller—At Newark, Mr. J. Carpendale—Mrs. M. Potts—Mrs. Billings.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oxford, C. Gunning, esq. of Brompton, to Miss S. Brown.

Died.] At Henley, Mrs. E. Broadbelt—At Oxford, Mrs. Whitchurch.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Near the village of Langham, in Rutland, in a field called Chapel Close, the parishioners in making a pit for getting stone to repair the roads, found at different times eight complete human skeletons, one of which was measured as it lay on the earth, and was found to be considerably more than six feet from the skull to the bottom of the leg bones; and at the bottom of one of the arm bones lay a ring. Not any remains of a coffin of any kind have been found; and the ring was so much decayed that it broke into small bits on slight pressure. Five pieces of ancient silver coin were also found, about the size of old sixpences, but worn very thin, and having on them the figure of some monarch, and a Latin inscription scarcely visible; also a small copper coin, of the size of a farthing; the date under the tail-side is very much defaced, but it seems to be 850, which makes it nearly a thousand years old: it is sup-

posed to be of the reign of Athelwolf, who died in 856.

Married.] Mr. Philpot, of Gunthorpe Lodge, to Miss M. Seaton—Mr. G. Hill, of Boston, to Miss B. Thompson.

Died.] At Burley Park House, near Oakham, Mr. J. Maydwell—At Castle Bytham, Mr. R. Needham.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Much Wenlock, Mr. Moss to Miss Jeffreys—At Broseley, Mr. E. Lyster to Miss M. Round—At Westbury, Mr. W. L. Harley to Miss E. Cureton—At Shrewsbury, Mr. J. Teacho to Miss H. Rogers—Mr. J. Johnson to Miss J. Rogers.

Died.] At Ludlow, Mr. J. H. Dyke—Mr. D. Griffiths—At Wenlock, Mr. D. Benbow—At Bridgnorth, Mr. J. Bangham—At Hodnet, Mr. Essex—At Meole, Mrs. Parry—At Alkington, near Whitchurch, Mr. J. Llewellyn—At Brewood, Mr. D. Thomas—At Shrewsbury, R. Drinkwater, esq.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bathwick, M. Deby, esq. to Miss A. Cross—Mr. Gillett, of Otterford, to Miss Barker, of Taunton—E. Bryant, esq. of Currypool, to Miss J. Mogg—At Widcombe, B. J. Clay, esq. to Miss M. A. Bishop—At Bath, Mr. Laurie to Miss Hucklebridge—Mr. H. Dye, of Bridgwater, to Miss H. Marsh.

Died.] At Tiverton, Mr. T. Fowler—At Connington, Mr. Bishop—Near Bridgwater, Mrs. J. Chapman—At Bath, Mrs. Rogers—Mr. Lancashire—C. Bradford, esq.—Miss H. Brooke—Mr. J. Prosser—Mrs. Frankcorn—T. Cuming, esq.—Mrs. Langston—Mrs. Frost—Mrs. Ritso—At Lambridge, Mrs. Sayer—At Binden House, W. B. Wade, esq.—At Well, Miss E. Sherrin—Mrs. Wilcox.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Penn, near Wolverhampton, H. Z. Jervis, esq. to Miss H. Richards, of Penn—At Lichfield, B. Gibbins, esq. to Miss E. L. Leonard.

Died.] At Ingestre, near Stafford, the Hon. and Rev. J. C. Talbot.

SUFFOLK.

A Meeting was lately held at the Shire Hall, Ipswich, to take into consideration the propriety of forming a Rail road from Ipswich to Diss and Eye. John Chevallier, M. D. having taken the chair, after some discussion it was resolved, that the scheme would be practicable and beneficial, and resolutions for forming a Company, to be called "The Ipswich and Suffolk Railway Company," with a capital of 200,000*l.*, in 2000 shares of 100*l.* each, was agreed to.

Married.] At Sudbury, Mr. W. Sparrow to Miss Turner—At Woodbridge, Mr. W. Morant to Miss H. Wade—At Mendlesham, Mr. T. Francis to Miss Grimwade—At Stoke by Clare, Mr. J. Cornell to Miss E. Daking—At Saxmundham, Mr. R. Nunn to Miss J. Cooper.

Died.] At Ipswich, Mr. J. Cooper—Mrs. Harris—Mr. H. Bloomfield—Mrs. Francis—At Sylcham, Mrs. I. Barry—At Hopton, N. Fowell, esq.—At Brockley, Mr. C. Mills—At Bury, Mrs. S. Houghton—At Haughley, Mr. W. Ward—At Ipswich, Mr. S. Turner—Mrs. Symons—Mr. S. Pepper—At Mildenhall, Mr. N. Kitchener—At Snape, Mrs. S. Gotson—At Farnham All Saints, Mr. J. Westrup—At Hadleigh, Miss P. Hudson—Mr. J. Hudson—At Holbrook, Mr. S. Mills—At Wenhasten, Mr. T. Godfrey—At Bungay, Mrs. E. Smith.

SUSSEX.

A new Turnpike Road is to be formed from Brighton, through Petersfield and Winchester, to Bath, which will be a direct communication between those two fashionable and opulent towns. It is intended to obtain Acts of Parliament for the purpose during the present Session.

Married.] At Brighton, W. Rutson, esq. to Miss C. M. Ewart.

Died.] At Brighton, Mr. A. Hicks—Mrs. T. R. Kemp—Sir G. Shee, bart. of Lockleys—Miss S. T. Dent—At Petworth, Mr. Phillips—At Chichester, Mrs. W. Adams.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The first anniversary meeting of the subscribers to the Birmingham St. David's Society was lately held at the Royal Hotel. The chair was taken by E. L. Williams, Esq. Among the resolutions of the meeting, was one which authorises the committee to place five children, conformably to the rules of the institution, in the Birmingham Blue Coat School, to be maintained and educated at the expense of the St. David's Society. A public dinner was also held at the Montgomeryshire House, to form a Welsh Society, for the purpose of fostering their expressive language, called the "Cymdeithas Cymreigyddion Bromwycham."

Married.] Mr. Stilgoe to Miss Drake, of Coleshill—At Monks Kirby, Mr. Bosworth to Miss Dand.

Died.] At Hatton, the Rev. Dr. Parr.

WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Kendal, Mr. S. Bathgate to Miss I. Wilson—Mr. P. Robinson, of Appleby, to Miss E. Burra—At Ulverstone, P. B. Dear, esq. to Miss A. Kilner.

Died.] Mr. J. Airey, of Kendal—At Kirkby Lonsdale, Mrs. A. Birkett—At Kirkland, Mr. J. Fisher—At Ulverston, Miss M. Saul—At Kendal, Mrs. M. Braithwaite—At Appleby, Mrs. Irish.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Salisbury, Mr. Roberts to Miss E. Flower—At Gillingham, Mr. B. Rowsel to Miss A. Hayward—At Marlborough, Mr. W. W. Lucy to Miss A. Wentworth—At Westerham, J. Lacy, esq. to Miss H. Dyson—T. Samson, esq. of Kingston Russel, to Mrs. Legg—At Westbury, Mr. R. Summers to Miss S. M. Hitchcock—At Hungerford, T. Coleman, esq. to Miss Wousley.

Died.] At Martin, Miss M. Blandford—At Salisbury, Miss M. Easton—The Rev. J. Saffery, 63—Mr. W. Hicks—Mrs. J. Brown—W. Ghost, esq.—Mr. R. Cheeseman—Miss L. Gerrard—Mrs. S. Vidler—At Melksham, Miss Eden—At Studley, Mrs. Budd—At Wilton, Mr. T. Fleming—At Mells, Mrs. Field—At Ogbourn St. George, Mr. G. Canning—At Stonbridge, Mrs. Gray—At Devizes, Mrs. Rowden—Mr. E. Cooke—Miss R. Brown—At Winkfield, near Bradford, T. Morris, esq.—At Downton, Mr. Whitmarsh—At Trowbridge, Mr. W. Crook—At Mere, Mrs. J. Snook—At Warminster, Mrs. J. Roberts.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Whitcombe, of Rockleton, to Miss H. Walker—At Malvern, Mr. W. Dilley to Miss E. Redding, second daughter of Mr. R. Redding, of Dingwood Park, Hereford—At Bromsbarrow, Mr. Tibbats to Miss S. Emuss.

Died.] At Worcester, Mr. E. Lowe—Miss F. Gottwaltz—At Leigh Court, Mr. J. Southall—Mr. W. Lucy, of Robert's End Street, Handley Castle—At Great Malvern, Mr. M. R. Stanhope—At Bushley, near Upton, Mrs. Hill.

YORKSHIRE.

A Mechanics' Institute has been established at Huddersfield. The names of a considerable number of mechanics have been given in. Several of the most respectable and enlightened gentlemen in the town have given their efficient support to the project. The Society deferred forming its laws in the hope of being united with the Philosophical Library already formed in that town, consisting of a valuable collection of books, supported by nearly a hundred members. An Institution of this nature has also been formed at Kirkheaton, which, from the respectability of the leading persons engaged in it, and the thirst for knowledge in that quarter, promises to become permanent and flourishing.

Married.] At Sheffield, Mr. G Healey to Miss M. Kirby—At Bradford, Mr. J. Hammond to Miss M. Hodgson—At Hull, Mr. J. Metcalfe to Miss A. Scriviner—At Barnsley, T. Beckett—At Otley, J. Wilks, esq. to Miss Hartley—At Wakefield, G. Mogrige, esq. to Miss M. Ridsdale—At Beverley, Mr. J. Myers to Miss Julian—At Scarborough, A. Davies, esq. to Miss C. Atkinson—J. Moorhouse, esq. to Miss M. Blake, of Rilston—At Bradford, Mr. S. Johnson to Miss C. Rhodes—At York, Mr. J. Richardson to Miss E. C. Coke—C. Johnstone, esq. to Miss M. Duffin—Mr. Wilson to Miss Ramsden, of Dewsbury—At Horbury, Mr. G. Higham to Miss A. Rhodes—Mr. J. Greaves, of Armley to Miss A. M'Culloch—At Leeds, Mr. B. Williamson to Miss E. Matthewman—Mr. J. Walker to Miss E. Wilshire—At Rotherham, G. Birch, esq. to Miss E. L. Butler.

Died.] At High Harrowgate, Mr. D. Stoner—The Rev. R. Mitton—At Halifax, Mrs. A. Heywood—Mrs. Markham—At Rotherham, Mr. E. Ludlam—At Wetherby, Mr. W. H. Clemishaw—At New Hall, Mr. J. S. Townend—At Beverley, Mrs. Tigar—At Hunslet, Mr. J. Laycock—Near Leeds, Mrs. Frankland—At Wakefield, Mr. J. Sowden, R. Warburton, esq.—At Saddleworth, Mrs. H. Radcliffe—At Crooks, near Sheffield, Mrs. S. Spooner—At Leeds, Mr. R. Atkinson—Mrs. Wilkinson—Mrs. I. Linley—A. Pontefract, Mr. R. Fryer—At Sheffield, Mr. T. Isaac—At Harewood, Mrs. Webb—At Osset, Mr. J. Philips.

WALES.

The Cardigan Cymreigyddion Society lately held its first meeting. The President, Major Bowen, stated that the object of the meeting was to promote and cultivate Welsh Literature—to search for ancient manuscripts and records, relative to the old customs and manners amongst the Cymry. The Rev. Mr. Herring proceeded, in Welsh, to state the primary views and objects of the Cardigan Cymreigyddion Society, and concluded his very animated speech by exhorting the Cymry to cultivate their native language; and proved its superiority over other languages by its antiquity, copiousness, and independence. Mr. Richard Mathias, of Lampeter School, recited very emphatically a Welsh translation of Mrs. Hemans's Lines on the Welsh Harp; and Mr. Lewis Jones, of Ystradmeurig School, delivered English Lines which he had composed for the occasion, and which referred to the Eisteddfod held at Cardigan Castle, under the patronage of Prince Cadwgan.

Married.] At Overton, Flint, Mr. W. Davies to Miss M. Roberts—At St. Asaph, Mr. T. Williams to Miss Roberts—At Llanedwen Church, Anglesey, Capt. R. Williams to Miss M. Roberts—At Llanbadarnfawr. Mr. W. Davies to Miss D. Jones—At Landrinio, Mr. E. Edwards to Miss M. Edwards.

Died.] At Carnarvon, Capt. E. Roberts—At the Rhyddings, near Swansea, T. Bowdler, esq.—At Swansea, Mr. H. Griffith—At Machynlleth, Mrs. Jones—At Severn Cottage, Welsh Pool, Mr. E. Parry—At Welsh Pool, Mrs. M. Williams—At Broughton, Flint, the Rev. C. B. Dod, of Cleverley Hall—At Dolgelly, the Rev. R. Hughes—At Tregyb, J. W. Hughes, esq.—At Aberystwith, Mrs. M. Griffiths—Mr. T. Jones—Near Pontypool, Mrs. E. Hughs—At Castle Hill, near Hawarden, Mr. T. Vickers—At Llwyn Onn, Miss Stead—At Cefncoed, Mr. Jones—At Knagett, Miss H. Lloyd—At Llanbedrog, Mrs. Caldecot—At Wrexham, J. Downman, esq.—At Dyffryn, Mr. S. Marsden—At Aston, near Hawarden, Mrs. Roberts—At Birkenhead, Mrs. Stewart—At Holyhead, Capt. W. Rogers.

SCOTLAND.

Married.] At Dumfries, Mr. J. Millar to Miss M. Chisholm—At Greenock, the Rev. N. M'Keckme to Miss J. Johnson—At Kirkaldy, T. L. Dundas, esq. to Miss M. Johnson—At Thirlstone, the Rev. W. Hume to Miss J. Oliver—At Edinburgh, J. Tulloch, esq. to Miss H. R. S Falconar—Capt. Basil Hall, N. N. to Miss M. Hunter—Mr. J. Swayne to Miss A. G. Peddie—W. Scott, esq. son of Sir Walter Scott, to Miss J. Jobson, of Lochore—A. Cowie, esq. to Miss A. Dunn—Mr. P. Ferguson to Miss E. M. Wilson—A. Messer, esq. to Miss Cockburn—At Drumheugh House, Sir D. H. Blair, bart. to Miss E. Hay—At Balgownie, W. Urquhart, esq. to Miss M. Frazer—At Perth, Mr. Smith to Miss J. Halket—At Falkirk, Mr. R. Patton to Miss M. Russel—At Aberdeen, A. Thomgston, esq. to Miss J. Frazer—At Morningside, D. Mackay, esq. to Mrs. Muir—At Bo'ness, J. Johnston, esq. to Miss H. Scott—At Greenhead, Mr. J. Blyth to Miss M. Kerr—At Burnfoot, Mr. J. Broadfoot to Miss M. Martin—At Irvine, Capt. J. Brooks to Miss Montgomery—At Glasgow, the Rev. A. Lochore, to Miss E. Price—The Rev. T. Watson to Miss E. M'Haffie—J. Lawson, esq. of Cornmuir, to Miss J. Brown.

Died.] At Water-of-Leith, Mr. H. Anderson—At Haddington, Mr. W. Scoular—At Morton, Lieut.-gen. A. Trotter—At Kircaldy, M. W. Moffat—At Park, Mrs. Forbes, of Blackford—At Aberdeen, P. Hay, esq.—Mrs. Hamilton—The Rev. J. Farquharson—At Edinburgh, Mr. J. Cassie—Mrs. M. Watson—A. Macdougal, esq.—Mrs. Malicaster—Mrs. Henderson—Mrs. M. Metcalfe—J. Menzies, esq.—W. Murray, esq.—Mrs. A. Simpson—Mr. P. Mackay—Miss Rattray—Mr. C. Mackenzie—Miss Kerr—At Kirkaldy, Mr. J. Malcolm—At Macduff, Mr. J. F. Souter—At Selkirk, Mr. W. Borrowman—At Inverness, Mrs. C. Baillie—At Scremerston, Mrs. E. Hogarth—At Lochee, Mr. J. Carse—At Old Montrose, Mr. J. Baillie—At Manse of Campsie, Mrs. E. A. Stirling—At Leith, Mrs. F. Thom—At Lanark, Mrs. Gibson—At Glasgow, J. Murray, esq.

IRELAND.

A capital of Three Millions sterling is to be raised for the establishment of Cotton Manufactories in Ireland. We may, therefore, hope to see British capital extensively directed to the improvement of the state of the Sister Kingdom. Steam-boats and Railways may, perhaps, effect a revolution more beneficial to that country than any political laws which could be enacted. There is at present a greater demand for cotton goods than all the English and Scotch manufactories together, with all their advantages of machinery, experience, and capital, can supply; and it is not without reason conjectured, that the recognition of the South American republics will lead to a still farther extension of this trade. In Ireland, as well as in England, Joint Stock Companies are spreading in every direction. There are the Hibernian Banking Company, the Hibernian Gas Company, and various others. The Bank of Ireland have reduced their discounts from five to four per cent. on English bills, and will give bills on London, payable at the Bank of England, at twenty-one days instead of thirty.

Married.] At Dublin, D. Rutledge, esq. jun. to Miss M. J. O'Sullivan—H. Cope, esq. to Mrs. B. Turner—J. Fishbourne, esq. of Straw Hill, Carlow, to Miss E. Cooper—At Askeaton, Major C. Carthew to Miss M. A. Brown—At Wexford, H. T. Redmond, esq. to Miss F. Byrne—E. Dunne, esq. of Celbridge, to Miss Skerlock—J. Egan, esq. of Tralee, to Miss C. Purdon—H. Short, esq. to Miss I. Nash, of Leam Cottage, near Belmillet—At Cork, J. J. Molony, esq. to Miss S. C. Norcott.

Died.] At Dublin, Mrs. Jones—Mr. J. Williams—Mr. J. Crawford—Miss J. Twigge—J. M'Cann, esq.—B. C. Donovan, esq.—Mrs. M'Kane—At Limerick, Alderman Wilkinson—At Chute Hill, near Tralee, Mrs. Chute, 83—At Cork, H. Allen, esq.—At Tralee, T. Quill, esq.—At Fairford, co. Wexford, Lieut.-col. B. O'Toole.